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## Pentagon Sharpens Its Latin Readiness

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is now in a position to assume a combat role in Central America should President Ronald Reagan give the order, military specialists and members of Congress say.

They say the Defense Department has achieved that state of readiness in the past year through the coordinated buildup of U.S. forces in the region and construction of new military installations.

"What has been set up is a forward base structure that enables the U.S. South Command in Panama to act quickly if they have to," said Edward L. King, a retired army lieutenant colonel who formerly served as liaison for the Joint Chiefs of Staff with the Inter-American Defense Board.

"Now," he said, "they can operate in Central America without having to operate out of Panama, which goes against the political grain of the Panamanian government."

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger have both said repeatedly that they had no plans to send U.S. soldiers to fight a war in El Salvador or Nicaragua. But in the past year guerrillas in El Salvador have increased their strength and scale of operation, holding off the Salvadoran Army and pushing the United States toward deeper involvement.

Mr. Reagan promised in a speech on March 10, 1983, not to "Americanize the war" by sending a lot of combat advisers or by committing U.S. soldiers to combat. He has kept his pledge not to send U.S. fighting units into action.

But critics in Congress contend that the administration is being drawn in that direction. The last year has brought a dramatic expansion of the U.S. presence and role in Central America. It has seen a gradual growth of U.S. involvement in actual operations in El Salvador and Nicaragua, the first year of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador, and the rapid development of a network of bases in Honduras.

A year ago, the Pentagon reported a total of about 150 U.S. military advisers in El Salvador and Honduras. Today, by government count, about 1,800 U.S. military personnel are on continuous duty in those two countries and 800 more on a temporary exercise.

Americans now fly regular tactical missions over El Salvador, operate radar outposts that scan Nicaraguan waters and airspace and work closely with Salvadoran brigade commanders in contested provinces, where they must carry more arms than last year because of their increased exposure.

The operations of the Central Intelligence Agency have grown, administration and congressional sources say, to a point where the Nicaraguan rebel forces, arms and finances now total 15,000. Six airfields in Honduras have been built or improved by U.S. Army engineers or navy Seabees at a cost of more than \$50 million; two more are now being built. They serve as landing and jump-off points for thousands of U.S. troops engaged in military exercises or war games. They also serve as supply depots for Nicaraguan rebels, officials say privately.

The navy, which has also made a visible show of force, is now conducting its most extensive exercise in the Caribbean this year. The

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MISSILE PROTEST — Demonstrators carrying wooden crosses marched Monday toward the U.S. base in Mülhingen, West Germany. No violence was reported at demonstrations in six West German cities. Page 4.

## Slow-Moving U.S. Congress Reconvenes

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON — As Congress returns to Capitol Hill from the Easter recess Tuesday, the lawmakers face major decisions on aid to Central America and efforts to trim looming budget deficits.

By congressional leaders seem in no hurry to step up the pace of what has been a relatively lethargic session. The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, will take an extra week of vacation for a trip to Africa and Europe, and the House leads off its schedule with an obscure bill on Arctic research.

The Senate will resume action on a complex deficit-reduction package that it failed to finish before the recess. But important negotiations

on foreign aid issues will probably have to wait for several weeks, until President Ronald Reagan returns from China. El Salvador finishes presidential voting, and primaries are held in Texas and Ohio.

The congressional schedule calls for lengthy breaks this summer for the Democratic and Republican conventions, and the leaders want to adjourn by Oct. 4, so members can have a full month before the election to go home and campaign. That means only about 80 legislative days remain this year, and about one-third of those are Mondays and Fridays, traditionally slow days at the Capitol.

So far, the House has met for 44 days and the Senate for 48. While a number of measures are in the legislative pipeline, about the only

major bill to pass both houses and become law provided cash payments for farmers who agree not to grow wheat, corn, cotton and rice next year. In an election year, both parties are eager to please the farm vote.

An aide to the House leadership placed part of the blame for the rather meager legislative record on Mr. Reagan, a man who has generally sought to reduce government, not increase it. "The president had modest legislative ambitions to begin with," he said.

Moreover, the aide noted, a coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats effectively ran the House during Mr. Reagan's first two years. But the elections of 1982 returned control of the House to the Democratic leadership, and

as a result, Congress could only move forward when party leaders cooperated in a bipartisan manner. "To a certain extent," the House leadership aide explained, "people feel this is a holding period. We do the best we can given the balance of power, but fundamental arguments have to be deferred until after the election, when the wishes of the American people are more clearly articulated."

The legislative pace has been slowed even further by increasingly strained relations between the White House and Congress. Lawmakers from both parties seem convinced the president is mainly interested in running against Congress, not in working with it.

Before leaving town, the Senate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Besieged Libyans Say They'll Quit Embassy

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON — The 20 to 30 diplomats and students in the Libyan embassy said Monday that they would leave the building next Sunday, the deadline set by the British government when it severed relations with the Tripoli government Sunday night.

"We will go on the last day, on Sunday, sometime in the afternoon," an official of the embassy said by telephone. "We have no plans to go out before Sunday. We have a lot of packing to do. After that, we will all be happy to leave Britain and to go home."

The official, who declined to give his name, said the group planned to take a Libyan Airlines flight home. Scotland Yard was reported to be planning to take the Libyans directly from the embassy at St. James's Square in central London to Heathrow airport.

In a related development, Britain deported a Libyan student who had been arrested during a police inquiry into events at the embassy. He was identified as Saleh Ibrahim Mabruk, 26. A police statement said only that "his continued presence in the country was not conducive to the public good."

The United States, which broke relations with Libya in May 1981, applauded Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's decision to do likewise. But there were no immediate signs of support from Britain's European Community partners.

A spokesman in Bonn said, for example, that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was still planning to visit Libya. There have been unofficial reports that Mr. Genscher's trip will begin next week.

It appeared likely that Mrs. Thatcher would face sharp questioning in the House of Commons when it returns Wednesday from its Easter break. The Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, who coordinated the government's response to the shooting of a policeman outside the embassy last Tuesday, is to make a statement and answer questions.

Eldon W. Griffiths, a Conservative member of Parliament, said that diplomatic niceties and the safety of Britons in Libya were insufficient grounds for "an act of murder going untried in a British court."

By agreeing to give the Libyans safe conduct out of the country, the government has, in effect, conceded that the person who shot Yvonne Fletcher, a policewoman, will be permitted to escape trial.

Only if the police were convinced that they lacked evidence to secure a conviction should the gunman, whose identity remains unknown, be allowed to leave the country, Mr. Griffiths said.

David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party and a former foreign secretary, joined other MPs in asserting that Britain should not have recognized the occupants of the embassy as diplomats within the meaning of international regulations on diplomatic usage and immunity.

The embassy was taken over in February by a group of radical Libyan students, apparently acting with the approval of Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

But there was no critical comment from Labor, the principal opposition party, and most newspapers responded favorably to the decision to break off diplomatic relations.

## Tripoli Threatens to Aid IRA Action Against U.K.

United Press International

TRIPOLI, Libya — The regime of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi said Monday that it would back Irish nationalist terrorists against Britain and would employ "revolutionary action" if Britain did not extradite "criminals" who allegedly attacked Libya's embassy in London.

"If Britain does not surrender the criminals it harbors who are wanted by Interpol, Libya's Revolutionary Forces will not respect Interpol rules and will take revolutionary action," the Green March newspaper said.

The newspaper, organ of the Revolutionary Committees, one of the most powerful groups in the Libyan government, said the forces would cooperate with the Irish Republican Army "for the liberation of Ireland" and allow the organization to open offices in all Libyan cities.

"If the British government acts against Libyans residing in Britain, Libya's Revolutionary Forces will help the IRA to respond in kind in Britain," it said.

State-run Libyan radio repeated demands for the extradition of "criminals" who Colonel Qadhafi alleged aided British forces in attacking the embassy.

It was believed to be referring to anti-Qadhafi protesters who demonstrated last Tuesday outside the embassy in St. James's Square.

Eleven of the protesters were wounded and a British policewoman was killed by gunfire from the embassy.

Britain broke off diplomatic ties with Libya on Sunday. Libya's state-controlled press described the rupture Monday as a "unilateral act."

Western diplomats said the General People's Congress, Libya's appointed parliament, must decide whether Libya will break relations with London.

They said the British decision constituted the first major Western challenge to the regime's belief that it could settle accounts with its opponents abroad through the use of violence.

"You cannot continue to make concessions," one ambassador said. "London was the beginning of a Western strategy."

Libyan Pledge to Britons

The Libyan Foreign Ministry said Sunday that the government would continue to provide security and protection for the 8,000 British citizens living in Libya. The New York Times reported from Tripoli.

Ian Cooling, a spokesman at the British Embassy, said Foreign Minister Ali Abdel Salam Turayki was formally notified of the British decision to sever relations at about 7 P.M. Sunday.

He said, "We were given the impression that it was a decision they were not expecting."

The decision was announced to British citizens in Libya by the British Broadcasting Corp. just after 7:30 P.M. The broadcast said Britons should "consider their situations carefully," but did not advise them to leave the country.

Mr. Cooling said, "The Libyans had been at pains to say that they welcomed British citizens who come to work in Libya, and we say that it is up to the companies to determine their own positions."

He added that the British did not expect the Libyans to take any retaliatory action against the British Embassy in Tripoli. "But," he said, "the Libyans have been known to indulge in matchbox diplomacy."

A majority of the British citizens in Libya work as technicians in oil exploration or construction.



Libyan negotiator is driven in a police car from St. James's Square in London.

## Ansel Adams, 82, U.S. Photographer Known for Nature Studies, Is Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTEREY, California — Ansel Adams, 82, whose photographs captured the beauty of the American West, died Sunday night. His family announced Monday.

He had been hospitalized Friday with a recurring heart problem. Although he underwent open heart surgery in 1979, he returned to work soon afterward and remained active until last week.

A lifelong environmentalist, Mr. Adams testified recently before Congress on the need to preserve the California coastline from overdevelopment.

He published more than 30 books, including "This Is the American Earth," "The Elusive Light," "These We Inherit — America's Parklands," "Yosemite Valley" and "Death Valley." Retrospective exhibits of his work were staged in New York at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in 1974 and at the Museum of Modern Art in 1978.

Mr. Adams was born Feb. 20, 1902, in San Francisco, a descendant of the Boston Adamses, who produced two American presidents. His father was a wealthy



Ansel Adams

insurance man and amateur astronomer for whom the Adams crater on the moon is named.

Mr. Adams grew up in a house overlooking the Golden Gate. When he was 13, his father let him drop out of school for a year to wander with a Brownie box camera through the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition.

"My father told me," he recalled in his later years, "that he'd wait until I found out exactly what I wanted to do before he made me go back to school. I never went back."

Mr. Adams spent years taking pictures while a mountain guide for the Sierra Club. In 1927, a remarkable picture of Half Dome in Yosemite, widely circulated by the club, propelled him to fame as a nature photographer. He turned professional in 1930.

He distinguished between the camera's documentary uses and its aesthetic uses. The thrust of his work was in scenery, rather than in portraiture, news or social commentary. Books of his photographs have sold more than a million copies, and his work became sought by collectors. A single large print was sold two years ago for \$71,000.

During recent years he devoted himself almost entirely to the making of prints from earlier photographs and to teaching.

"The negative is the secret; the print is the performance," Mr. Adams liked to say. An enthusiastic pianist, he long considered a contemporary.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

WASHINGTON — The usually tight-knit world of science has recently witnessed intrigue, back-biting and institutional rivalry accompanied by a rash of leaks to news organizations, a rare occurrence among scientists.

The public display has accompanied a search for the cause of AIDS, an acronym for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The wave of publicity culminated Monday with a news conference by the secretary of health and human services, Margaret M. Heckler, at which she announced that federal researchers had discovered a virus that is the probable cause of AIDS.

However, the achievement by a National Cancer Institute team of isolating the possible cause of AIDS, which primarily has struck male homosexuals, bisexuals, hemophiliacs and drug users, has been clouded by conflicting statements about who should get credit.

Federal scientists and top officials from several agencies have given contradictory interviews

claiming credit for both the National Cancer Institute team and a French group.

Aside from public health consequences, the search for the cause of AIDS will provide major recognition to scientists that could lead to a Nobel prize.

The spotlight has been on the work of Dr. Robert Gallo and his team at the National Cancer Institute, a division of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, which has found a variant of a human cancer virus in patients with AIDS, said a precursor illness that sometimes precedes the deadly disease.

Medical sources said Dr. Gallo's discovery was a new form of a human T-cell leukemia virus, or HTLV.

Promising work at the Pasteur Institute in Paris under Dr. Luc Montagnier, however, has also implicated at least one new virus in the same family, a group called retroviruses, that the French have given a different name, LAV or lymphadenopathy-associated virus.

A team at the federal Centers for Disease Control under Dr. Donald Francis, which has collaborated

## A Bitter Race to Discover the Causes of AIDS

Claims Clouded by Conflicting Statements About Who Should Get Credit

By Cristine Russell

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A team at the federal Centers for Disease Control under Dr. Donald Francis, which has collaborated

with the French and with Dr. Gallo to some degree as well, also is studying the possible AIDS virus.

From a scientific standpoint, Dr. Francis says, "the critical question is whether the viruses isolated in different laboratories are close enough to be called the same virus."

Researchers said it was unlikely that different viruses could be the primary cause of AIDS, which was first recognized in 1981 and has since struck more than 4,000 Americans and killed more than 1,700.

Definitive laboratory tests to determine whether the suspected AIDS-causing viruses are the same have not been carried out, according to scientists familiar with the research. If they are identical, scientists will have to deal with the tough question of who deserves credit.

Dr. Gallo said Sunday he was "astounded" by the "ballyhoo" of publicity that has erupted. He said he had long been collaborating with the French and would continue to do so.

"If our viruses are the same, I will come out with them and say so," he said.

He said much of the recent controversy stemmed from "sour grapes" comments by others "who seem to be threatened by my data."

Details of the new research have not been made available for scrutiny by the scientific community. Four papers by the Gallo group are set for publication this week in Science magazine.

The Pasteur Institute group has several papers in the works, according to Dr. Malcolm Martin, a National Institutes of Health scientist who recently visited the French scientists. The group published a preliminary paper in Science in May identifying their new virus.

Blood Test for AIDS

At the press conference, Mrs. Heckler said that the National Institutes of Health researchers have developed a blood test for AIDS that could be widely available in six months to test for the virus, wire services reported from Washington.

Health officials at the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta reported Monday that 880 new cases of AIDS were reported in the first three months of 1984, the biggest jump in any quarter since the disease was first reported.

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# In Israel, Policy on Terror Is Shaken

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli authorities have gradually begun to respond to the growing indications that one of the Arabs who hijacked an Israeli bus April 12 was captured alive and then killed.

The possibility that this happened has caused concern in official circles because it has thrown into question one of Israel's long-standing and cardinal policies: that terrorists can surrender with the assurance that they will not be executed.

The practice is crucial, officials explain, to avoid situations in which terrorists holding hostages feel they have nothing to lose by fighting to the death and possibly taking many innocent people with

them. The policy remains unchanged, officials insist. Israel has a practice of never giving in to demands by terrorists in exchange for the release of hostages: troops always assault the

## NEWS ANALYSIS

hostage-takers. But those captured alive have never been given the death penalty by the courts, which inevitably sentence them to life imprisonment despite widespread public sentiment favoring execution.

The four Palestinians who hijacked the bus south of Tel Aviv and forced it to drive to the occupied Gaza Strip said they would let the 35 passengers go if 500 Palestinian prisoners were freed from Israeli jails.

Israel replied by using troops to storm the bus, killing a 19-year-old Israeli woman, wounding seven other passengers and killing at least two of the hijackers. Photographers and reporters saw the two terrorists dead in the bus.

The other two also died, but when and under what circumstances is unclear.

One of them, Majdi Abu Jumaa, was identified by relatives and neighbors as the man photographed by an Israeli newspaper, Hadashot, being led away, in handcuffs, by two plainclothes security men. He was conscious and no wounds were visible. But three days later, when his uncle and a neighbor saw his body, his hair was caked with matted blood, they said.

An Israeli photographer for the paper Ma'ariv has said he has a

picture of a second man being led away, apparently in detention. His identity has not been confirmed. Despite the importance of the event, military censorship inside Israel has been so tight that the debate has been muffled. Israeli papers have not been permitted to publish photographs or news articles of their own, only reports of articles that have appeared in foreign newspapers.

Reactions of Israelis have varied. Many Israelis have been heard to say that they would be happy if the hijacker was killed later, and that they hoped he was tortured first. Others, however, have cautioned that such a practice undermined the rule of law.

"Terrorists who are not killed in clashes with our security forces should be put on trial," the newspaper Ha'aretz said in an editorial. Terrorism is a criminal act, it said, "and only the courts are empowered to punish them."

Much of the concern has resulted from remarks in a television interview by Defense Minister Moshe Arens soon after the hijacking, in which he declared that "whoever plans terrorist acts in Israel must know that he won't get out alive."

Another senior official called this "an unfortunate turn of phrase" and said he was certain there had been no change in the policy of sparing the lives of captured terrorists.

Mr. Arens's spokesman, Nachman Shai, said there was no policy to kill those captured.

"There is no policy like that," he said. "What Arens said was based on a long-term Israeli policy that we do not surrender to terrorism, hijacking, kidnapping."

Nevertheless, officials seem to have decided not to rule out the possibility that the hijacker was killed by an individual security man acting on his own without higher orders.

Public statements have been stripped of their categorical denials that a hijacker was murdered by security men.

Instead, the authorities are pointing to an equivocal statement issued by the army spokesman the day after Israeli troops assaulted the hijacked bus, saying that "two terrorists were killed on the spot; the other two died later on the way to the hospital." The statement was supposed to be attributed to "military sources."

Although officers in the spokesman's office later issued more detailed denials that either of the two hijackers had been killed in custody, the army has now returned to the ambiguous sentence, which carefully avoids either admitting murder or covering it up.

Mr. Arens was reported by the Israeli radio to have said, in an interview scheduled for broadcast Monday, that an internal investigation is to be conducted. Another official said he doubted the results of such an investigation would ever be publicized.



Two members of the observer force monitoring the disengagement of Moslem and Christian militias in Beirut took a break Monday in the rubble of the old commercial district.

## Beirut Opposition Chiefs See Assad in Damascus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — President Hafez al-Assad conferred Monday with three Lebanese opposition leaders on forming a new government of national unity in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, one member of the newly deployed buffer force was killed and two others were wounded by sniper fire Monday near a crossing point between Christian East Beirut and the mainly Moslem western sector of the capital. The casualties were the first among the neutral force of Lebanese gendarmes who took up their positions on Friday.

In Damascus, the Syrian news agency Sana said that Mr. Assad met first with former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem who is believed to be the leading candidate to become prime minister in the next government.

They were then joined in the meeting by the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, and Nabih Berri, head of the Shiite Moslem militia, Amal.

Sana gave no details of the talks, but Lebanese opposition sources said that the discussion focused on the problems of forming a government of national unity that would win agreement by the Lebanese parties.

Mr. Assad and President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon agreed on the formation of a national unity gov-

ernment at a summit meeting in Damascus last Thursday, they added.

Marwan Hamadeh, an aide to Mr. Jumblat, said that the Druze leader was going to Paris later Monday on a two-day visit in which he would meet with President Francois Mitterrand.

In Lebanon, President Gemayel met with his top aides at the presidential palace for talks on the formation of a new government as more cease-fire observers moved into the buffer zone warning Moslem and Christian militiamen.

Police and radio stations reported scattered clashes along the Green Line separating Christian militiamen in East Beirut from Moslem fighters in West Beirut.

A spokesman for the force said that Monday's casualties, three army conscripts recently transferred to the Internal Security Forces, were hit by sniper fire from the east side of the Museum Crossing, the only passage across the divided city.

Heavy fighting also broke out Monday in a sector where the observer force has not yet taken up positions because of disputes over mutual withdrawals by the rival forces.

(Reuters, UPI)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.K. Publisher May Buy Observer

LONDON (AP) — Robert Maxwell, a British publisher, said Monday that he wants to buy The Observer, the London Sunday newspaper whose owner is engaged in a public dispute with the editor over a story about alleged atrocities in Zimbabwe.

Mr. Maxwell said that he had discussed a possible sale with Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the owner of The Observer, and planned to meet him Tuesday. "He has told me that we can do a deal tomorrow morning if I am prepared to pay the right price," Mr. Maxwell said. "I am prepared to pay the right price, and therefore, there is a possibility of a deal."

Mr. Rowland announced that he was considering selling The Observer after a dispute over an article by Donald Treflow, the editor, last week alleging that Zimbabwe troops were torturing and killing residents in southern Matabeleland. Mr. Rowland also said that The Observer was costing its owner £2 million to £3 million (\$2.8 million to \$4.2 million) a year.

### 'Anarchist Group' Claims Paris Blasts

PARIS (AP) — A man claiming to belong to an "anarchist group" telephoned a French news agency in Paris and said that he had carried out two bombings during the weekend on Japanese targets to support demands for the release of an unidentified anarchist "condemned to death in Japan." One person was slightly wounded in the blasts.

In the suburb of Clichy a bomb severely damaged Sony's French headquarters, where 295 French nationals and nine Japanese normally work. In the suburb of Levallois, a bomb shattered the window of Sonauto, a firm importing Japanese and German cars. An unidentified German tourist was slightly wounded in the blast.

In Tokyo, police said they believed that the group that claimed responsibility for the bombings had acted in support of Katsuhisa Omodi. He was sentenced to death a year ago for a bombing that killed two persons and injured 95 in northern Japan. Japanese newspapers reported Monday.

### Nigeria Announces Currency Reform

LONDON (AP) — Nigeria's military government, in what it termed a "drastic" crackdown on currency smuggling, closed its land borders Monday and announced that it will replace its currency, the naira.

The army chief of staff, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, announced the measures in a special broadcast, monitored in London. He said that security forces had been ordered "to deal ruthlessly with any person attempting to violate our borders while the closure lasts and the currency exchange exercise is being undertaken."

The currency changeover will start Wednesday with the withdrawal of naira notes in denominations of one to 20. It is to be completed by May 6.

### Andreotti, Gromyko Discuss Missiles

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Giulio Andreotti, the foreign minister of Italy, and Andrei A. Gromyko, the foreign minister of the Soviet Union, met Monday, but diplomatic sources said they broke no new ground in easing East-West tensions.

An Italian spokesman said the discussions centered on the issue of nuclear missiles in Europe and the disarmament conference in Stockholm.

Tass said Mr. Gromyko told Mr. Andreotti that the deployment of the new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Italy, West Germany and Britain had destroyed the basis for talks on reducing nuclear weapons.

### Cambodian Rebels Claim 500 Killed

BANGKOK (UPI) — Cambodian guerrillas claimed Monday that they killed more than 500 Vietnamese troops in nine days of fighting for control of a major rebel base on the Thai-Cambodian border.

General Sak Suktakorn, chief of staff of the National Front for the Liberation of Cambodia, said more than 500 Vietnamese forces were killed and 300 wounded since Hanoi's troops began their offensive against the rebel military headquarters at Ampil, 120 miles (193 kilometers) east of Bangkok. He said 22 of his guerrillas had been killed and 101 wounded since the Vietnamese offensive began on April 15.

The guerrillas are allied with the Communist Khmer Rouge and a royalist faction loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk in a coalition government pledged to drive Hanoi's occupation army from Cambodia.

### U.S., Soviet Olympic Officials to Meet

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (AP) — Top officials of the Los Angeles and Soviet Olympic committees are to have talks here Tuesday in a special meeting called by the International Olympic Committee to try to iron out the two countries' differences.

The meeting was called by the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, in response to Soviet criticism of the United States and fears of a Soviet boycott of the Summer Games in Los Angeles. "I'm optimistic, but then I have to be," said Mr. Samaranch, as he met with IOC officials Monday to prepare for the talks. Neither he nor other IOC officials would comment further.

The Soviet charges range from alleged U.S. violations of the Olympic charter to complaints about smog, crime, commercialization and possible anti-Soviet demonstrations.

### For the Record

Eight hours of negotiations between unions and representatives of Las Vegas's two Hilton hotels ended Sunday without agreement on a new contract. It was expected that a Hilton accord would set a pattern for contracts with 30 other hotel-casinos to end a 21-day-old strike. (AP)

A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency report recommended Monday that plans to burn highly toxic wastes on incineration ships in the Gulf of Mexico be severely limited until more research is done. The recommendation would allow a Dutch company and a U.S. company to burn less than 5 percent of the 79.7 million gallons (302 million liters) originally proposed by the agency last Oct. 21. (UPI)

Six anti-nuclear demonstrators were arrested Monday for trespassing at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near San Luis Obispo, California, police said. Low-level nuclear testing was to begin at the plant last Tuesday but was delayed when a leak was discovered. (UPI)

A federal appeals court upheld Monday a U.S. District Court ruling that a New Orleans police hiring plan was neither fair nor necessary. The plan called for one black officer to be promoted for every white officer promoted until blacks made up half of the officers at each rank. (AP)

French air traffic controllers will temporarily halt takeoffs from the main Paris airports Tuesday to protest government plans to restrict their right to strike, organizers of the action said Monday. (Reuters)

John Landis, the director, was ordered Monday to stand trial on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of the actor Vic Morrow and two children during filming of the movie "Twilight Zone" near Los Angeles in July 1982. Also ordered to answer the charge were Paul Stewart, the special effects coordinator, and Dorothy Wingo, pilot of the helicopter that crashed and killed the actors. (AP)

Military police closed the University of Brasilia on Monday, suspending classes until Thursday, after 300 students staged a peaceful demonstration to call for direct presidential elections, police said. (AP)

Bechtel Corp. denied Monday that it had paid large amounts to South Korean officials between 1978 and 1980 to win nuclear power plant contracts. U.S. government sources said Saturday that the Justice Department was investigating the allegations against Bechtel. (Reuters)

Voguesque intellectuals arrested Friday in Belgrade were still being held Monday by security police, according to Srdja Popovic, a lawyer for former Vice President Milovan Djilas. Mr. Djilas, 72, was freed without charge Saturday after about 18 hours in custody. (Reuters)

### Visiting New York City?

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### U.S. Government Share Of School Funding Falls

WASHINGTON — The federal government is providing only 6.4 percent of the nation's school revenues, its smallest share since the 1960s, the National Education Association said Monday. The figure was 9.2 percent in 1979-80, the last full school year in the Carter administration.

According to the association, state governments are providing 49 percent of the education funds this year, and local authorities are supplying 43 percent — roughly the reverse of the figures a decade ago.

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## Slow-Moving Congress to Reconvene

(Continued from Page 1)

adopted legislation providing \$62 million in military aid to El Salvador, only two-thirds of the president's original request. The package also contained \$21 million for rebel forces battling the government of Nicaragua.

The House balked at the package, and Mr. Reagan went ahead and drew \$32 million out of Pentagon contingency funds to aid the Salvadorans. Last week, White House officials voiced the hope that when Congress returns, it would be more amenable to administration proposals.

But Representative Clarence D. Long, a Democrat of Maryland, who leads the subcommittee that drafts foreign aid legislation, said he remained adamantly opposed to providing any of the \$21 million for covert aid to the Nicaraguan insurgents.

The chances are better that Congress will approve some aid to El Salvador. But Mr. Long wants the lawmakers to attach a set of conditions to the money that would force the Salvadoran government elected next month to crack down on rightist death squads, root out corrup-

tion in the military and improve the climate for human rights.

On the deficit issue, public pressure does seem to be prodding Congress into modest action.

The House-passed deficit reduction plan would be worth \$182 billion over three years, including \$49 billion in new revenues. The Senate plan would cut the deficit by \$143 billion over three years and raises almost the same amount of taxes. But two key differences remain to be ironed out.

The House plan cuts much more deeply into the military buildup than the Senate. Moreover, the Senate places most of the burden for reduced Medicare costs on the beneficiary. The House would take the savings out of physicians' fees.

The congressional agenda also includes the following:

• A bill to reduce illegal immigration by prohibiting employers from hiring aliens without papers. Mr. O'Neill has promised to bring up the bill, which has already passed the Senate, but the Democrats remain deeply divided on the issue.

• The fight over the military budget will bring another assault on the MX missile, and opponents

said they have a chance to knock out the expensive new weapons system.

• The House has passed legislation that would rescue the bankruptcy courts from turmoil, but the Senate has refused to act, despite a court order that has already been delayed several times. The major obstacle is a rider added by the House to reverse a Supreme Court ruling making it easier for companies to abrogate labor contracts by declaring insolvency.

• After the Senate rejected an administration-backed amendment to the Constitution legalizing school prayer, House members started pushing a bill that would permit student-sponsored religious groups to meet on school grounds. But opponents feel it would simply return prayer to the schools through a "back door" device, and will try to kill it.

## Bulgarian Dies On Mount Everest

Reuters

KATMANDU, Nepal — A Bulgarian climber died after becoming the first man to climb Mount Everest by its western ridge without bottled oxygen, members of his climbing team said Monday.

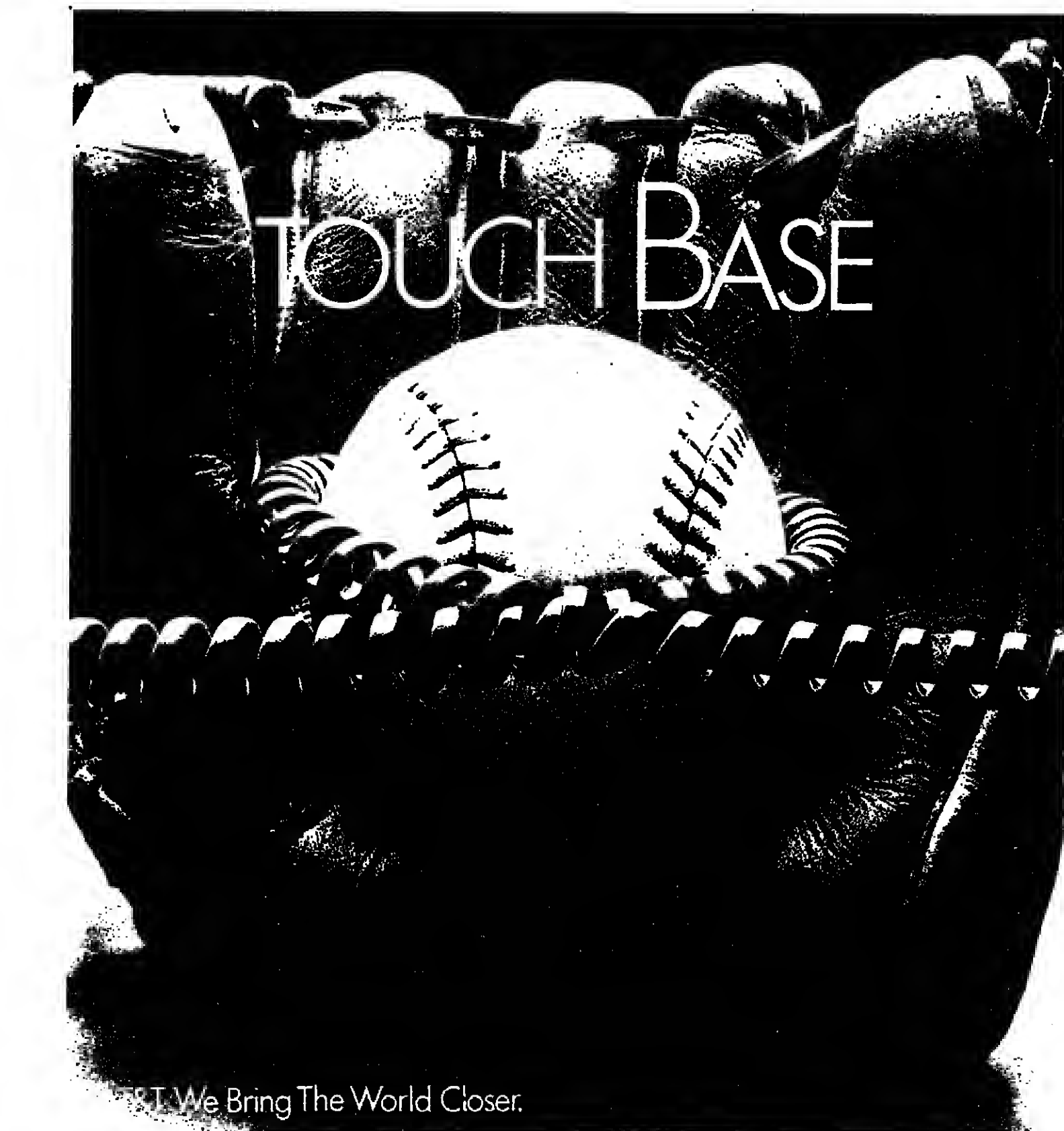
They told Nepalese Tourism Ministry officials by radio that Hristo Ivanov Prodanov, 41, said in his last radio message Saturday night that he had lost a glove and was having trouble operating his walkie-talkie. Another climber's attempt to find him failed.

Mr. Prodanov, the first Bulgarian to reach the world's highest peak, was the 65th person to die in an Everest expedition. Nepalese officials said they believed he died because of the time he was without shelter, food or oxygen in severe weather at an altitude of about 8,500 meters (27,900 feet).



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هكلمن الأصلي







# Gulf States Reported Reluctant to Take U.S. Offers of New Military Cooperation

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — The United States is reportedly pressing the conservative Arab rulers of the Gulf region to accept closer military cooperation with Washington for their own protection as well as that of their oil fields.

The U.S. bid comes amid mounting Arab concern about the ability of Iraq to hold off Iranian forces much longer in the Gulf war.

But it also coincides with a period of anger and disillusionment among these rulers toward the United States because of its recent actions in the region.

According to Arab and Western diplomatic sources in the Gulf, the local rulers are reluctant even to discuss joint contingency planning with U.S. officials because of doubts about Washington's reliability following the U.S. withdrawal from Lebanon, the perception of an increasingly open pro-Israeli stance by the Reagan administration and a deep aversion to congressional scrutiny over any formal arrangements for cooperation.

"Lebanon has hurt," said one U.S. diplomat serving in the region. "They are very circumspect toward us and want to keep the middle ground, particularly after Lebanon. Clearly the sense is that we've let our friends down again."

Since the removal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon, the Reagan administration has backed down on selling Saudi Arabia and Jordan the Stinger and aircraft missile while a campaign has started in Congress to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

These two developments have shaken the faith of Arab moderates in the wisdom of accepting any closer association with Washington despite the growing Iranian threat to the regional status quo.

King Hussein of Jordan has become the most open spokesman for this disillusionment by Arab moderates with the United States, but it is widely shared among the conservative Gulf rulers.

Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the ruler of the United Arab Emirates, was the latest to vent these feelings. He was widely reported in the Gulf press to have bluntly told Richard W. Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for the region, at a meeting this month that if the United States did not change its Middle East policy it was going to lose all its Arab friends.

The most upset of the Gulf rulers, however, is reported to be King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, who is described by several recent visitors to the kingdom as "tuning with anger."

While the king has said nothing publicly, the Saudi ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, has warned publicly that Saudi Arabia may go elsewhere for its arms purchases and trade if the present trend in U.S. policy continues.

The press in the Gulf has also made much of a dinner given last week in Washington by Prince Bandar to which the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, was invited. It was the first time a ranking Saudi official has made such a gesture of friendship to the Soviet Union. Since Saudi Arabia has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the unusual step is being taken in the Middle East as a calculated Saudi warning to the United States.

Meanwhile, Kuwait and other Arab states in the Gulf have become alarmed by Iran's recent penetration into Iraqi territory in and around the Majnoon Islands and its rejection of new mediation bids, such as those by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria.

From a relative confidence in Iraq's capabilities to defend itself, the tone of the Gulf leaders' pronouncements has changed; warnings of an imminent explosion now abound in the Gulf press.

"If Basra falls tomorrow, the game of musical chairs will start immediately," remarked one respected Kuwaiti editor, referring to the key Iraqi port city and the possible overthrow of Gulf leaders. "The situation is very, very serious."

The editor, who asked to remain anonymous, predicted that if President Saddam Hussein of Iraq were overthrown, his country would be divided into three parts — a Kurdish state in the north, a Sunni one in the central region and a Shiite one in the south.

Western diplomats in Kuwait and in other Gulf capitals confirm local press reports that Washington has stepped up its pressure on the rulers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to take at least preliminary measures in preparation for possible joint military cooperation with elements of the Rapid Deployment Force, now formally known as the U.S. Central Command.

The local reports say that U.S. officials have been raising the possibility of everything from advanced contingency planning to arrangements for storage facilities for the force, such as Washington already is building in Oman.

There has been no official U.S. confirmation of these reports, but Western European diplomats in the region say it is their understanding that they are generally correct.

The only Gulf state that is apparently extending its cooperation is Bahrain, where the flagships of the small U.S. Gulf Naval Force, the LaSalle, is based under a leasing arrangement giving U.S. ships access to docks at an old British naval base in Juffair.

The issue along the Arab side of the Gulf is whether closer overt cooperation with the United States will enhance or decrease the security of their governments.

"United Arab Emirates is in a quandary [over] whether joining the United States will not precipitate what it is trying to avoid," remarked one Westerner familiar with official thinking there. "The United States wants advance planning. But they say, 'If we cooperate with you, it will make Iranian retaliation even more likely.'"

"The authorities doubt there will be any Iranian sideways across the U.A.E. and thus their reluctance to discuss contingency planning. Doing it smacks of preparing for war. What they are interested in is maintaining some kind of neutrality," he said.

"It's a hard call," he added. "Their policy of fence-sitting has so far worked. They are playing a very difficult game."

**Tokyo Partisanship Denied**  
Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, meeting Monday with Qatar's foreign minister, Sheikh Ahmed bin Saif al-Thani, denied charges that Japan is siding with Iran in the Iran-Iraq war and reaffirmed Tokyo's neutrality in the conflict, according to Japanese officials quoted by United Press International in a report from Tokyo.

Mr. Abe stressed that Japan refrains from selling arms to either of the warring states, enabling it to maintain relations with both countries, the officials said.

# Polish Censors Hurt Regime, Book Asserts

Gierek-Era Leadership Blinded to Discontent

United Press International

SANTA MONICA, California — The Polish government's censorship guidelines blinded it to events that led to the rise of the independent labor federation Solidarity, according to a woman who has translated the guidelines into English.

Jane L. Curry, a Rand Corp. consultant, said of the regime of Edward Gierek, the former party leader: "The Poland of the Polish media that the Gierek regime tried to mold was a joyous haven. Naturally, no one sought to leave this perfect society."

But instead of creating support for Communism and its leaders, she said, the censored media convinced the population that both the political and the political leaders who controlled it lied.

Mrs. Curry's book, "The Black Book of Polish Censorship," is the first in which the guidelines have been published in English. It also tells how 600 pages of secret censorship rules were smuggled out seven years ago.

Tomaz Strzyzewski, an official with the Polish censor's office, strapped plastic bags full of documents to his legs and back in 1977 and boarded a ferry to Sweden for what his passport said was a two-week vacation.

"His goal was to let the world and the Poles themselves know how the Communist Party bureaucracy under Edward Gierek was distorting the truth about their world," Mrs. Curry said.

What bothered Mr. Strzyzewski most, she said, was the attempt to erase and repaint the events in the Katyn forest, where at the start of World War II thousands of Polish officers were shot by the Russians.

The event was doctored to blame the Nazis. Mr. Strzyzewski's grandfather was one of the officers shot. "What he wanted with him out of Poland in 1977," Mrs. Curry said, "was far more than a collection of classified documents."

Among the censored articles are warnings, ignored by the government, of the "political earthquake" that was to hit Poland in August 1980, when shipyard strikes led to the formation of Solidarity and the replacement of Mr. Gierek as party leader.

The censors' bulletin said one article was censored because "the author pointed to the supposed existence of a 'kindling point' resulting from the 'unrealized democratic ambitions of the workers, who are anxious to have their voice heard in fact, not just in theory.'"

The papers were first published in Polish in 1977 and 1978 by Anielski, a London journal of Polish émigrés, and returned to Poland, where they received widespread underground circulation.

Then, coughing from a case of



Helmut Schmidt, the former West German chancellor, at work in his archives in Hamburg.

# Schmidt Dubious of U.S. Strategy

But Reagan Approach to Soviet Seen as More Balanced

By James M. Markham

New York Times Service

BONN — For many politicians and those who follow them, Bonn has been a much duller place since Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was toppled 19 months ago. An atmosphere of intellectual tension and energy has drained away, and the small town on the Rhine has reverted to what it really always was: a small town on the Rhine.

The man who dominated West German politics for eight and a half years has retreated to his native Hamburg, a cold and orderly city whose adventuresome moments have to do with ancestral links to the sea. There, over the Christmas holidays, he marked his 65th birthday with a gathering of family friends. There he works on a book of reminiscences and writes occasional articles for the liberal weekly Die Zeit.

Mr. Schmidt came down to Bonn the other day for what turned out to be for him an indignity. For four and a half hours, Christian Democratic legislators interrogated the Flick scandal, which threatens the career of Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff. Since Mr. Lambsdorff, a Free Democrat, has been indicted for things he may have done when he served in the Schmidt government, the Christian Democrats were eager to try to slap the blame on the past.

It was after 8 P.M. when Mr. Schmidt, wrapped in a green plaid scarf, stomped into his underground office in the warrenlike complex where members of parliament handle their Bonn affairs. He was incensed by his treatment by the Flick investigation committee, and, on the telephone to Hamburg, told his wife, Hannelore, that he had been subjected to "a series of stupidities."

Then, coughing from a case of

flu that he had brought back from an extensive trip to United States, he sat down and talked about himself and the world. It may have been the late hour — late for Bonn, that is — but it seemed as if the acid-tongued Mr. Schmidt had mellowed a bit.

Many people in Mr. Schmidt's party are up in arms over the Reagan administration's proposals for developing anti-satellite and anti-missile weapons, which are depicted here as profoundly disruptive to the Soviet-American military balance.

In the conversation, conducted in English, Mr. Schmidt said he was dismayed by the boopla that surrounded the announcement of the project and the naming of a senior general to coordinate research and development, which frightened many Europeans.

"It does open up a new qualitative field for the arms race," Mr. Schmidt said, tapping a pinch of snuff onto the back of his hand and inhaling it with a violent snort. "And if ever the prospect for an effective American anti-missile or anti-satellite defense opens up, then of course Europeans will ask the question, 'Who is shielding us from the threat, for instance, of SS-20s?'"

But Mr. Schmidt, a former defense minister, said that since he did not have the facts on the Soviet Union's progress in the "Star Wars" realm, he would withhold judgment. "There may be some facts which make it necessary," he said.

Having met with President Ronald Reagan in Washington, Mr. Schmidt detected an evolution in the American's thinking. "My feeling is that since last summer, he has arrived at a more balanced double philosophy toward the Soviet Union," he said. This new approach, he said, was on the one hand to behave firmly toward Moscow and "not let the United States

become inferior in any military field," but on the other hand to offer an "outstretched hand" for arms limitation talks.

Mr. Schmidt said this "double philosophy" had almost been lost in the outcry over the Soviet downing of a South Korean jumbo jet last September. "But I think this double philosophy deserves a name," he said. "It lacks a catchword in order to make it stick in public opinion, not only in the United States but in the European constituencies of the United States. And also to make it stick with the Russians."

He said that it was unlikely that the Russians would "seize upon this outstretched hand during the campaign year."

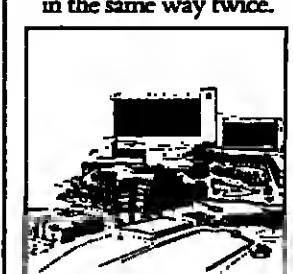
The book he is writing is a series of sketches of statesmen he has known. The most impressive, he said, was President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, "a deep-thinking, peace-loving military man, very deeply rooted in religion and philosophy."

Over the years, a succession of American presidents and politicians sometimes wearied of Mr. Schmidt's sharp advice, but the former chancellor thinks a frank trans-Atlantic exchange has been useful, saying:

"I think if one is so deeply dependent on the United States, one has a right to voice one's interests. I have no respect for European governments who find no other words than, 'Me, too.' 'Yes, yes,' or 'Yes, sir.' I have always regarded myself as a reliable friend of the United States, but never have I misunderstood an alliance to be a system of control and command. It's rather a system of advice and consent, if I may borrow a phrase from your Constitution."

His American visitor turned off his tape recorder. Mr. Schmidt grinned and remarked, "The last sentence was not so bad — about advice and consent."

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Quakes Shake Turkish City

ANKARA — Two earthquakes shook the western city of Izmir on Monday, but did not cause any injuries or serious damage, according to Anatolia, Turkey's semi-official news agency.

WASHINGTON — An average of 450,000 cases of family violence occur in the United States each year, and a majority of them involve lower-income spouses or former spouses, according to a study by the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The bureau's report, released Sunday, was based on findings of the National Crime Survey, which identified 4.1 million cases of violence from 1973 to 1981 against family members at least 12 years old. The report said the actual number of cases was probably higher, since victims are sometimes reluctant to supply information.

Calling family violence "a significant problem of large and currently ill-understood proportions," the report found that 37 percent of all the reported crimes were committed by spouses or former spouses. It said that violence was four times as likely in households with annual incomes of less than \$7,500 than in those with incomes above \$25,000.

Violence was reported by 2.2 million women in the study, compared with 155,000 men. In about a quarter of these cases, the victims said there had been at least three similar incidents within the preceding six months.

A Justice Department spokesman said that the results of the study would be turned over to a federal task force on family violence established by the attorney general, William French Smith, in September.

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# 2 Cosmonauts Work Outside Space Station

Reuters

MOSCOW — Two Soviet cosmonauts on board the Salyut-7 orbiting space station spent more than four hours outside the craft Monday preparing equipment for future external maintenance work, Tass reported.

Colonel Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Soloviyov, the flight engineer, were attached by lines to the space station, hauled out a folded ladder and special tools from a transfer bay and fixed them to the side of the craft, the agency said.

The third cosmonaut, Dr. Oleg A. Kov, a cardiologist, remained inside. It was the first space walk for the present Salyut-7 crew. Tass gave no indication of what kind of work the cosmonauts would be carrying out in the future.

Then, coughing from a case of

# 5 Days of Protests End Quietly in West Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MUTLANGEN, West Germany — About 15,000 anti-nuclear protesters ringed a U.S. Pershing missile base guarded by 1,000 riot police Monday, and tens of thousands demonstrated in at least five other cities in West Germany.

There were no reports of violence during any of the protests, as five days of demonstrations drew to a close. The demonstrators are opposed to deployment of 572 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain and Italy. The missiles are intended to counter Soviet SS-20s already in place and positioned toward Western Europe.

At least 60 police vehicles and scores of police officers could be seen inside the base at Mutlangen, and six helicopters were bringing in more police. A police officer said about 1,000 police guarded the base.

A festival atmosphere prevailed among demonstrators as they inserted wooden crosses into coils of barbed wire around the base. Families with small children sat on the grass, eating ice cream, while groups sang and danced in the sunshine. Signs read "No Rockets" and "Beater Instead of Weapons."

Peter Becker, a spokesman for the protesters, estimated that there were 15,000 to 20,000 protesters at the base. Police estimated the crowd at 15,000.

Demonstration organizers said 70,000 people demonstrated Monday in Frankfurt, but police said

# Sikh Preaches Revenge, Noble Death As the Path to Autonomy for Punjab

By Victoria Graham

The Associated Press

AMRITSAR, India — On a paragon of the Golden Temple, with armed guards at his side and devotees at his feet, a barefoot preacher carries a 45-caliber Smith and Wesson and holds a microphone.

He speaks of pure life, glorious revenge and noble death. Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the wallah, or man, from the village of

Binder, is holding his daily revival meeting, exhorting his Sikh followers to fight for the faith with motorcycles, guns and their lives.

"Our fight against the government is a holy war," he says. "We will not accept Sikhs to be reduced to slaves."

He continues: "A Sikh without arms is naked, a lamb led to slaughter," and says: "Buy motorcycles, guns and repay the traitors in the same coin."

"We are not afraid," he tells his followers. "If the government sends enemy troops into this shrine, they will chew iron lentils. Let them come."

The 37-year-old preacher from the Punjab is considered by the government and police to be one of their greatest enemies. They call him a religious fanatic who commands, or at least inspires, Sikh killings of Hindus and pro-government Sikhs.

But he is considered a saint by Sikhs demanding more autonomy from the government in New Delhi. Outside the Golden Temple, which is the holiest of Sikh shrines, a dozen souvenir shops sell his photographs. In some he brandishes a microphone and a saber. A set of 12 tape cassettes contains his collected fighting words.

On the terrace of the Golden Temple several hundred men, women and children listen to his lectures. They are prosperous doctors, former Communist student intellectuals, college professors, well-to-do farmers, unemployed workers and retired, decorated army men. They toss coins and rupee notes on the dais where he stands.

Mr. Bhindranwale has not left the Golden Temple in two years because he is wanted by police in connection with scores of assassinations and bombings and arson directed at Hindu temples.

"I will leave when our cause is achieved," he says. He and his followers occupy one red brick building of the sprawling white Golden Temple. He oversees the heart of the 17th-century Golden Temple, the central Golden Pond for ritual bathing and a shrine in the middle of the lake.

Across the compound, which is home for many different Sikh sects, is the staid and proper office of his

rival, Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the Akali Dal political party.

Police say the temple has become a haven for assassins and a warehouse for their weapons. The police seem to fear that a move against the temple could provoke a wider uprising among the Sikhs.

Each day, 300 armed Sikhs go to the Golden Temple from each sub-district in Punjab to stand guard. All but one or two entrances have been sealed off by the militants in anticipation of a government assault.

Mr. Bhindranwale holds court each day. A husband falls over the terrace as he descends a staircase with his bodyguards. He settles land disputes among farmers and makes peace between husbands and wives. The families of Sikhs killed by paramilitary troops in a recent riot went to him for succor.

He welcomes reporters, especially from abroad. Like the rest, they must sit at his feet, their questions translated into Punjabi, the answers delivered by microphone to the assembly as part of the day's lecture.

The Hindu Press frequently refers to him as a Frankenstein created by the governing Congress-I Party of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Several years ago, the Hindu accounts say, the Congress Party and Zail Singh, India's president, backed Mr. Bhindranwale in an attempt to undermine the Akali Dal and consolidate their power in Punjab.

Mr. Bhindranwale pointedly does not condemn recent assassinations of pro-government Sikh and Hindu politicians.

"Let the Hindus first apologize for killing Sikhs," he says. "Then I might comment."

**6 Killed in Gun Battle**  
The Press Trust of India, in a report carried by Reuters, said six persons were killed Monday in a gun battle between Indian security forces and armed men at a bus stop in the Punjab state border town of Ferozepore.

It said the shooting erupted after members of the paramilitary police reserve force ordered a group of unidentified armed men to climb down from the roof of a bus.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

### Paris Opera Ballet: Nureyev's Curiosity

By David Stevens

PARIS—Although Rudolf Nureyev's name is still, for the time being, associated mainly with large-scale ballets of the 19th-century Romantic repertoire, his test value in his new role as director of the Paris Opera Ballet is to be his insatiable curiosity for all kinds of dance, allied to the company's current program at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, under the title of *Ensemble et le Ballet de l'Opéra*, a showcase for the stars and the stretching of the company's range. The program from a variation on Baroque to two works by contemporary choreographers, passing by Balanchine.

It was a world premiere, *Ensemble*, a solo for Nureyev in the beginning of each section of the composer's Suite No. 3 for piano, choreographed by Fran-

Christophe Coin played the Bach suite on a Baroque-style instrument with the same understated virtuosity as his dancing colleague.

Another dance on the program was new to the company, Rudolf Nureyev's "No Man's Land" was created last year for his Dutch National Ballet and it marks his entry to the repertoire of the Paris company. A number of Van Dantzig's other ballets might have better served the purpose. "No Man's Land" seems to have something to do with disoriented youth, but the mass movements of the choreography (great-grandson of "Sacre du Printemps") and the aggressive score of Szyte Smit never quite get together on the message. Sylvie Guillem, one of the rising young dancers of the company, and the brilliant Patrick Dupond, were unable to do much with their material.

Andrew deGroot's "Norville Lume," the series of witty and inventive solos and duets created last year for Wilfride Pliet and Jean Guizot, made a welcome return with the same dancers. The only difference was that instead of opening the stage back to the ornate Foyer de la Danse at the Opéra, the stage opening at the back of the Champs-Élysées framed the image of a window. Georges Pludermacher was again the outstanding soloist of the eight Debussy piano suites.

Balanchine's "Divertimento," to Mozart's Divertimento No. 15,



Nureyev in Bach role.

provided the classical opening for the program. The Opéra's troupe has never lacked Balanchine in its postwar repertoire, but it sees the master through its own glasses—soft-focus and rose-tinted, compared with the diamond-hard brilliance of the New York City Ballet. Claude de Vulpien and Jean-Yves Lormeau danced the principal parts, and the variations showed off some of the company's younger talents—Karine Avery, Yannick Stephant, Sylvie Guillem and Isabelle Guérin.

### Snooker: What TV Did to the Potters

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—It's hard to believe, but true, that when the Embassy World Snooker Championship, now under way at a theater appropriately named the Crucible in Sheffield, comes to an end on May 6, BBC-TV will have aired more than 100 hours of snooker.

Nothing new about snooker, a British variant of pocket billiards (and pronounced to rhyme with sooner rather than looker or hooker). It was invented in Jubbular, India, in 1875, and has had its advocates and tournaments, first amateur, then both amateur and professional, ever since, mostly in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia and South Africa. What is new is what has happened to snooker as a result of television.

It all began about a decade ago with an annual BBC-TV elimination tournament called "Pot Black" with ranking professionals competing once a week in one-frame matches for a modest trophy and a modest cash prize. What "Pot Black" demonstrated was that snooker is a game made to order for television, the size of the table (12 feet by 6, about 3.7 by 1.8 meters) making it possible—unlike American football and baseball, or soccer or rugby, or even golf, but rather tennis, table tennis or badminton—for the spectator to have a close-up view of the entire field of play.

The success of "Pot Black" as a spectator sport on the small screen suddenly brought snooker from pub and saloon to venues seating hundreds, and made rich men of its best professionals. Snooker also burgeoned as a participant sport, with an estimated 6 million people playing every week in Britain alone. Respectability came, too, the leading professionals' models of neat attire (they must wear ties) and sportsmanlike conduct.

Why "Pot Black"? Because the black ball has the highest count, seven. Snooker is an elaboration of a variety of billiards called "black pool," played with 15 red balls and one black. English army officers at Jubbular added other colors—yellow, green, brown, blue and pink. The 15 red balls count one each, the others two, three, four, five and six in the order given.

The red balls are set in a pyramidal frame, as in the American pocket billiards, with the pink ball at the apex and the black ball behind. The yellow, brown and green balls are ranged along the balk line at the lower end of the table, with the blue balls placed at the table's center. The six pockets are situated as in American pocket billiards, four at the corners, one at the center of each long side.

Scoring begins with the first player to pot a red ball. He must then pot a color, preferably the highest scoring black, before potting another red. The potted colors are returned to their spots until all the red balls have gone. Then the colors must be potted in order, beginning with the yellow, the maximum score, or "break," is 147, achieved in major championships (up play in recent years only by two Canadians, Cliff Thorburn and Kirk Stevens, and by the defending champion, Steve Davis, a Londoner).

Why "snooker"? According to a booklet published by the Billiards and Snooker Control Council: "The term 'snooker' was a slang word for first-year cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Sir Neville Chamberlain, then a lieutenant in the Devonshire

Regiment, used the expression in addressing a colleague who had left the cue ball behind a color when a red was the next ball on. He had then to explain the word to the company, adding that they were all so to speak, snookers, and it might be an appropriate name for the game."

To be "snookered," then, is to find oneself, or to be left by one's opponent, behind a ball which obstructs the path of the white cue ball to an obligatory color. Failure to get around the obstacle and at least make contact with the required object ball constitutes a foul, and gives points to the opponent.

Therein lies the game's fascination, both for spectator and player. Posing is the name of the game, as in American pocket billiards. But so is safety play, far more so than in the American game. On every shot the player has to make a decision, whether to go for the pot, assuming he has one in sight, or to play safe and leave his opponent snookered, or at least to leave him with a hazardous shot. The opponent must then decide whether to go for the pot or, in his own turn, play safe.

Failure to pot, leaving an opponent with an easy shot, or to play safe enough, can be severely punished, especially against a player like young, personable, red-headed Steve Davis, at 23 already Britain's most profitable sportsman of all time, with his earnings reckoned at more than a £1 million (\$1.4 million).

In a long tournament such as the Embassy World Championship, this element of danger, the well understood consequences of error or misjudgment, will have a lot to do, besides talent and accomplishment, with determining the winner. For snooker, at high stakes, and with play extending over a long stretch of time, is like golf, a test of a player's ability to withstand pressure and tension.

The age of the competitors at Sheffield ranges from 19 to 70, and age, in snooker, has little or nothing to do with skill. But young players, especially the most gifted, tend to be fast, impulsive, impetuous and sometimes reckless, while the older players, with experience on their side, are prone to frequently disastrous lapses of concentration.

Sheffield began with 32 players, 16 invited on the basis of their rankings and 16 who survived a series of grueling qualifying rounds, with a record entry of 94 professionals. Among the invited 16 are, in addition to Steve Davis, six former world champions: Fred Higgins (Northern Ireland); Ray Reardon and Terry Griffiths (Wales); John Spencer (England); and Cliff Thorburn (Canada).

All are good potters, or they wouldn't be there. What makes Davis a favorite is his combination of temperament and control of the cue ball. When all his shots seem easy, it's not luck. It's control of the cue ball in setting up the next shot,

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### Mastroianni: Clothes Fake the Man

International Herald Tribune

PARIS—At 59, Marcello Mastroianni, who calls himself a bourgeois, finds that men's fashions have drastically changed his younger days, both on and off the stage.

Saying in François Billeloux's *Le Témoin* at the Théâtre d'Oran, Mastroianni, still some but definitely heavier, is



Marcello Mastroianni

to the theater after 17 years, a change he accepted to find out could still fight. The star of more than 100 films, he established an elegant, relaxed sartorial in Fellini's *La Dolce Vita* even more so in *City of Women* "where we even did away with shirt." But he claims he had to do with it. For an actor, costume makes the man.

When you're an actor, you hang everything to give the clue to personality you're supposed to "ring," he said. "You disguise yourself, not only psychologically. In this play, for instance, I'm all Italian entrepreneur, a for-mason who's made a little money. So I'm wearing this cheap suit, of rigidly modern cut with perm-press pants."

When he started, Mastroianni had a professional actor to have his own very complete robe, "with Prince of Wales tuxedo, white tie. Otherwise, simply could not join a professional company. Now, it's over, the director has become a whereas before, the actor was important.

Even in the course of the scene of cinema, little by little, changed. The actor no longer has all this wardrobe because director decides, together with costume designer, what the actor is going to wear, as if it were a

period play. Obviously, the actor also has his say."

Mastroianni recalled that for Ettore Scola's *La Journée Particulière*, "we chose a gray suit—because gray was very popular in those days. Even up to recently, gray as in gray flannels, was supposed to be distinguished."

For Mastroianni, things have not changed much since the '40s. Interviewed before going on stage, he was wearing gray flannel slacks, a black blazer, a khaki shirt with his signature black tie and unexpectedly loud stars-and-stripes suspenders. The latter, he said "came with age. Because we gain a few kilos and it's so humiliating to put on a belt and look for a hole that's no longer where it used to be."

He finds that the whole male approach to clothes is less glamorous today. "When I was a young man," he said, "we used to admire Cary Grant, Adolphe Menjou, Clark Gable and especially Fred Astaire. We admired them so much we even wore English shoes. Everything English, especially for us Ital-

ians, held enormous fascination. There were men, in Naples and Sicily, who used to send their shirts to be pressed in London."

For Mastroianni, who hates uncomfortable jeans, the fashion pendulum has swung too far back. "In my days, one got dressed up because it was a personal pleasure to wear an elegant suit. But we also did it to impress. Today, it's just the opposite. Jeans are in and gray flannel slacks are aging. Which is all very well if you're 18 because then, tight jeans are a pleasant provocation, but I find men my age wearing jeans with an open shirt and chains offensive. I think they look like old schnocks."

What it comes to, according to Mastroianni, is that today people are disguised in everyday life. "When I was a young man, I wanted to be an actor in order to disguise myself. I wanted to wear 19th-century clothes because men looked so romantic then. I wanted to make a costume film thinking all the girls would fall madly in love with me. But today, actors are nowhere in this respect because everybody is doing it."

When he is not acting, Mastroianni said, he goes around Paris, visiting friends and his daughter (whom he had with Catherine Deneuve) and eating at small bistros. Relaxed and natural, Mastroianni, who claims his private life is no *dolce vita*, says he is not pursued by fans or paparazzi. Unlike Greta Garbo, whom he once met in New York, he was never part of the star system. "Unlike her, I'm no legend, and unlike her, I couldn't retire. I could never live without working. I'd get bored. I told you, deep down, I'm a petit bourgeois."

### Ballets Russes Sale Planned

Reuters

USANNE, Switzerland — A collection of material from the Ballets Russes of Serge Diaghilev are auctioned in London next month.

Roger Lifar, the owner, said he offered his collection, worth an estimated \$1.4 million, to the city ofusanne, to be displayed in a museum, but the project failed. The material, which includes costumes, musical scores, letters and other documents, was left to the city ofusanne.

the death masks of Diaghilev and Anna Pavlova, also had been offered for sale to museums in London, New York, Moscow and Paris, but there was insufficient interest. The collection is expected to be auctioned by Sotheby's on May 9.

Lifar, 79, was a leading member of the Ballets Russes from 1923 to 1929, when Diaghilev died. He then became director and a leading dancer of the Paris Opera Ballet, where he remained intermittently for 25 years.

The Ballets Russes had close connections with Switzerland. The troupe spent six months near Lausanne in 1915, and Igor Stravinsky composed a number of scores for Diaghilev's troupe while living in Switzerland.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## Alfonsín's Nuclear Battle

When Admiral Carlos Madero announced in November that Argentina had built a secret plant for enriching uranium, hope seemed almost dead for averting a race in nuclear weapons among Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Now, under Argentina's new leadership, prospects seem suddenly bright for keeping Latin America free of nuclear arms.

Admiral Madero was deposed as head of the nuclear energy agency shortly afterward by the new president, Raúl Alfonsín. Mr. Alfonsín recently announced severe reductions in the budget of the nuclear energy program. Meanwhile, though, his government has refused to ratify the Tlatelolco treaty, which would bar Argentina from detonating even a "peaceful" nuclear explosive.

That is not because he shares the nuclear ambitions of his military predecessors, but because of the nuclear program's conspicuous place in the national consciousness. Unlike many other government enterprises, it has been well-managed. Argentina is now self-sufficient in the technology of nuclear energy. It has uranium mines, a uranium enrichment plant to prepare fuel, two operating nuclear power reactors and a fuel reprocessing plant.

Since only the reactors are subject to international inspection and safeguards, Argentina is also positioned to develop an explosive device. Mr. Alfonsín, struggling to still so many other nationalistic urges that his predecessors stirred, cannot renounce the weapons option without seeming to yield a hard-won national gain to foreign pressure. He has rebuffed appeals from the United States and Mexico to ratify the treaty. His government refuses to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

But he does appear to be dealing with the problem in his own way. A panel that includes Foreign Minister Dante Caputo is preparing a law to transfer the nuclear energy program from the navy's control to that of Congress, and to direct it to what Mr. Caputo has called "exclusively peaceful ends." Whether or not the law will specifically exclude a "peaceful" explosion, the government's intent seems to be clear: to bar militarization of nuclear energy by making weapons production a crime in Argentine law, even though not yet a violation of an international treaty. Mr. Alfonsín should be allowed to tame the tiger his own way before anyone presses him to dismount.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Anderson's Predicament

Is John B. Anderson taking his hat out of the ring? Not many people were aware that his hat was in it. After a report last week that Mr. Anderson had decided not to run, an Anderson spokesman — the former congressman's daughter Eleanor — pointed out that he has never said publicly that he would run. She added that he would make a "major address" this week before the Yale Independent Club.

Mr. Anderson drew attention in 1980 by proposing sensible but supposedly politically unthinkable policies such as a 50-cent gasoline tax. When asked how you could balance the budget, increase defense spending and cut taxes all at the same time, he replied prophetically that "you do it with mirrors." His record as a leading Republican congressman for 20 years gave him credibility. Willingness to speak his mind even if it meant offending large blocs of voters gave him an appeal that made him a contender in some Republican primaries and had him, as an independent, running about even with Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan in polls in several states.

Mr. Anderson sees himself as an iconoclast and the potential leader of a radical center. He comes from a tradition that once dominated the Republican Party, a tradition associated with Wendell Willkie, Thomas Dewey, Dwight Eisenhower and Nelson Rockefeller but which now, as Mr. Anderson showed in 1980, has only a small constituency within the party.

He sees himself as an opponent of forces of free-enterprise greed that dominate Mr. Reagan's Republicans and of legions of union and special-interest lobbyists that dominate the Democrats. On issues he comes near the center of public opinion, but without a base in either major party he finds it hard to command voters — particularly in a year when, it seems, voters want a chance to vote up or down on Ronald Reagan. So this year Mr. Anderson is trying not just to run an independent candidacy but to establish a National Unity Party, an American equivalent of Britain's Liberals or West Germany's Free Democrats. It is hard work.

State laws are not hospitable to new parties. Gary Hart's candidacy, with its similar themes and its emphasis on "new ideas," has attracted the attention and many of the volunteers that Mr. Anderson hoped for. Anderson staffers emphasize that even if he does not run, his party-building efforts will continue. But they cannot point to other serious politicians ready to run as National Unity candidates against Democrats and Republicans.

Probably most Americans regard both major parties as in some important ways unsatisfactory: in the last four presidential elections a total of 20 percent voted for third candidates. But, as Mr. Anderson is finding out, it is hard even for a serious politician to guarantee \$6 million to build a permanent third force.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Diplomatic Solidarity in Tripoli

It was certainly worth pursuing the diplomatic dialogue with Libya in order to show that Britain was not acting impulsively and to keep down the tension from which British residents in Libya might suffer. It would be comforting to think that the other embassies collectively in Tripoli might, if necessary, offer a warning against reprisals. They might find themselves in similar trouble one day. But diplomats do not often behave like that.

—The Guardian (London).

### Africans Picking Their Way

The inherent instability of numerous African countries, from Mozambique to Sudan, coupled with the recrudescence of famine partly caused by mismanagement, suggests a possibility of increasing South African and white Communist influence in that continent. This outcome will depend partly on how far South Africa is willing to dismantle apartheid. But the fact that the world cannot adduce a single example of really successful black-white integration is not conducive to optimism. In the meantime the nations of Africa will have to continue picking their way between chaos, war and politically conditioned malnutrition in the hope that one day things will improve.

—New Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### Let Hong Kong Be Hong Kong

Talks will now try to hammer out some sort of democratic governmental apparatus for Hong Kong that China will eventually administer. As far as the Chinese are concerned, the main stumbling blocks — sovereignty and administrative control — [appear to] have been resolved satisfactorily. Thus, China may be more flexible on the issue of Hong Kong's administrative and governmental apparatus.

### Tough Questions Rudely Asked

This year has seen a drastic escalation of aggressiveness by American television correspondents covering presidential candidates. A pivotal moment in television political coverage occurred in 1972, when Dan Rather got sassy with President Nixon during a nationally televised press conference. A long-standing line of deference was crossed, and suddenly reporters became part of the stories they covered — and bigger celebrities than many of the celebrities they interviewed. This year Roger Mudd went a step further with his televised harassment of Gary Hart. That seems to have set the tone. Since then Mr. Hart has been asked on the air if he is a "flake," and Walter Mondale has been criticized repeatedly for not doing better, even in primaries he has won.

Sander Vanocur, chief political correspondent for ABC News, worries about how the public will react. "People are going to think we don't have any manners," he says. "A tough question can be asked with civility," he adds, "but a rude question is a rude question. I don't think what we have now is an improvement. There ought to be more tough reporting than tough talking."

—Syndicated columnist Tom Shales.

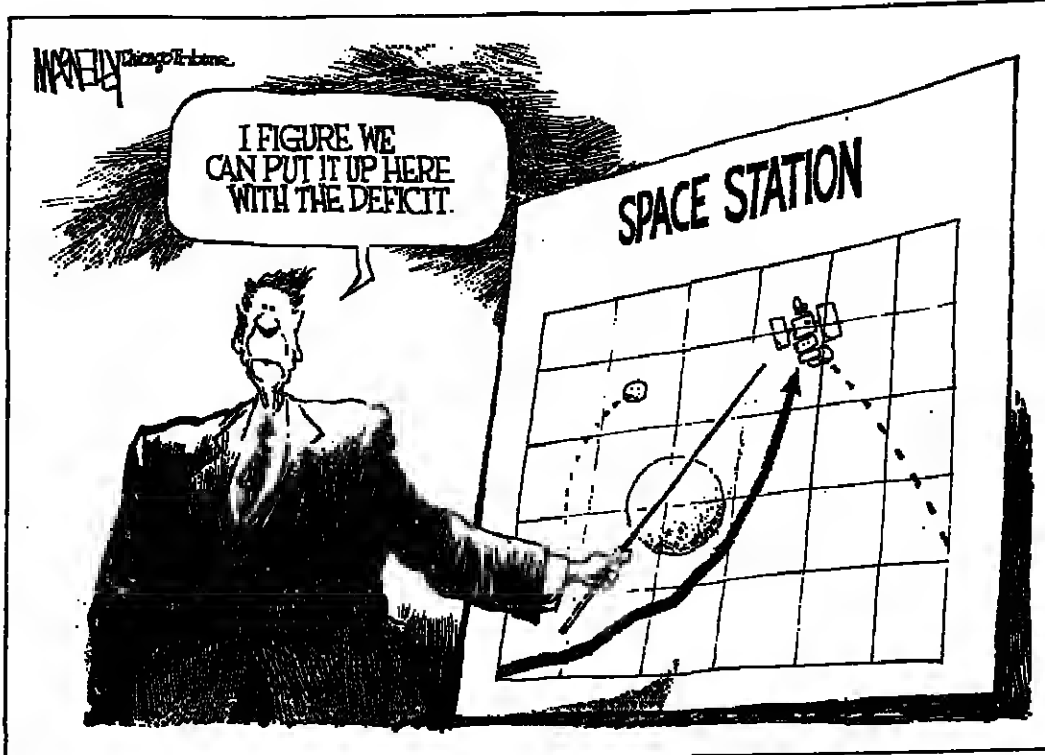
## FROM OUR APRIL 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Chilean Leaders Visit Arica

CHILEAN-OCCUPIED ARICA — The Chilean battleship O'Higgins came to anchor here [on April 20] having as passengers the President of Chile, Señor Pedro Montt, and 50 Ministers, Senators and Deputies. They were given a most enthusiastic reception by the Chileans. The Peruvians, however, maintained a show of stolid indifference. At a banquet, speeches were made advocating that the occupied provinces of Tacna and Arica become Chilean territory. These originally Peruvian provinces are under Chilean control at present, as a result of Chile's victory in the war of 1878-82, but subject to a plebiscite which has never been taken. The official replies were discreet and contained no compromising statements.

### 1934: The Right Advances in France

PARIS — Increasing popular support of M. Gaston Doumergue's National Union cabinet was indicated by the results of three by-elections held in various parts of France [on April 22]. The Left Cartel of Radicals and Socialists lost its seat at Lorient, while second ballots will be held next Sunday [April 29] in the 9th arrondissement of Paris, where one of the Right candidates is certain of election, and in Mantes (Seine-et-Oise), where M. Gaston Bergery, Independent Socialist and leader of the anti-Fascist "Common Front," is having an unexpectedly difficult struggle against a National Union opponent. Mr. Bergery based his campaign on the single issue of the acceptability of the National Union government.



## America: Creativity Below, Bungling at the Helm

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The spirit of renewal symbolized by Easter came with special grace to Americans this year, for the United States is enjoying an undoubted rebirth. But much more so in some areas than in others. While the private economy thrives with new life, tired men with sterile arguments on state subjects dominate national politics.

The dynamism of the economy shows itself most dramatically in the latest growth figures for the first quarter — up 8.3 percent, which is far higher than originally expected (5 percent). Even more impressive than the numbers are the activities evident in every corner of the country.

Immigration, for example, has repeatedly been a force for change and expansion, a kind of American yeast. New entrants from Latin America and Asia are now pouring into the country. While the exact number is unknown, experts say it compares with the great waves of the late 19th century. Not only is the United States once again being thrust forward by new arrivals, it is the only major country in the world receiving immigrants in a big way.

Reorganization of industry is another force for change on a grand scale. The combination of deregulation, technological advance and disinflation has made itself felt throughout the economy. Financial institutions are in the midst of a revolution that is sweeping away functional and regional distinctions. The airlines are up for grabs. The auto industry is reorganizing itself, as is the steel industry. The energy business and the field of telecommunications are in the process of a vast reorganization.

The full outcome of these shake-ups is not yet known. Some, like the breakup of the telephone company, could turn sour. But some undoubted benefits are also in sight. As the case of the personal computer indicates, IBM has now learned how to bring technological improvements onto the market at something like the Japanese pace. General Motors is making itself more and more responsive to market forces, and if small cars can be profitably built in America, GM will do it in its Saturn project.

"High tech" is a buzzword that covers a lot of flimflam. But money from America and abroad is pouring into new approaches to data processing and genetic engineering. A single entrepreneur in Houston, George Mitchell, is moving to bring the world's biggest atom smelter to his town, and also a broad range of new diagnostic techniques in medicine.

More important, the competition among states and cities for high-tech facilities is achieving something that no amount of blue-ribbon presidential commissions could accomplish. Chambers of commerce, concerned to lay a base for high technology, have come to understand that the key

is improved education at the primary and secondary level. So, with the aid of the business community, several states with school systems renowned for football and drum majorettes are beginning to take math and science seriously — Florida, for example, and Tennessee, and Texas.

Government undoubtedly plays a role in this new burst of energy. The defense and space programs fostered high technology. Favorable antitrust and tax rulings impelled some companies to invest and expand. Disinflation helped others. But somehow the sense of exhilaration and achievement is missing from Washington.

The Democrats have little to cheer about. While Fritz Mondale has forged ahead in the race for the presidential nomination, Gary Hart must

keep the fight going through the June 5 primaries in California and New Jersey, which he is apt to win. Both candidates look exhausted, and their attacks lack sting. They have to keep hoping that events will undo Ronald Reagan. But they cannot express that hope aloud without seeming to want trouble for the country.

The Republicans have something to crow about, and sometimes Mr. Reagan makes the most of it. But his hostility to government in principle makes it hard to extol his record in office. Leadership cannot assert itself around the famous question, "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" That is an appeal to selfishness, not to the civic sense.

Bungling, moreover, keeps surging to the surface of events. Lebanon was

## A Forgotten Foundation of Principle

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There was a lot of talk around Washington during Holy Week about politics and prayer, but not much about the suffering of the human race or what we should be praying for.

It's a little confusing. The White House bully pulpit is more bully than pulpit. The politicians argue endlessly about abortion, contraception and the sanctity of human life one day, and then pay little attention to the "sanctity of life" the next day when they are sending troops into the Middle East or Central America, where children are being killed even before they know the meaning of prayer.

The question of power, of course, is an old American dilemma. The continent was conquered by men who had the Bible in one hand and a long rifle in the other. Nobody argues now that you can throw a Bible at a tank, but there is a very serious argument about the power of ideas versus the power of guns and missiles. And at least once a year at Easter and the Passover time, we should consider the power of faith and hope.

America is engaged now, and for more than half a century has been engaged, in a dispute with the Soviet Union over the philosophy of the American Revolution of 1776 and that of the Russian Revolution of 1917. Even in this secular age, Americans should remember what it is that divides them from the Russians, and the religious roots and convictions of the founders of the republic.

They insisted that the individual did not belong to the state but had a personal and immortal soul that should be beyond the dictates of any totalitarian regime.

On that principle, the founding fathers established a constitutional government that was under and not

above the law. This was, and still is, the most powerful and popular political idea in the world, from Poland to Central America. In Washington the principle is sometimes forgotten.

Why does America allow the Russians to set the terms of the international debate and do so on the question of missiles, which is the only thing they seem to know anything about? Especially when there are enough on both sides to blow up the world? Why not pay more respect to America's own history and political and religious convictions?

President Lincoln worried about this long ago. Americans were, he said, "destitute of faith but terrified of skepticism." He was concerned that Americans paid too much attention to their fears.

"At what point," Abraham Lincoln asked in Springfield, Illinois, on Jan. 27, 1837, "shall we Americans expect the approach of danger?" "By what means shall we fortify against it? Shall we expect some transatlantic military giant to step the ocean, and crush us at a blow? Never! . . . At what point then is the approach of danger to be expected? I answer: If it ever reaches us, it must spring up amongst us; it cannot come from abroad."

Of course, this was before Pearl Harbor and the age of intercontinental nuclear missiles.

But still Lincoln had a point. I have been gathering quotes like this for more than 40 years because they reveal what has been my experience: that many of the things Americans have feared the most have never happened. All this was regarded as potential disaster: automation, uncon-

## Portugal's Festa Endure Amid Economic Worries

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — A decade ago this month, a military coup by young army captains in Lisbon grabbed world headlines. The revolt ended Western Europe's oldest dictatorship and dismantled its last surviving empire. For the majority of the Portuguese it was a time of wild rejoicing. The streets filled with crowds, pink carnations, red ideologies and soldiers making peace out of war.

For 48 years no one had had the freedom to protest. Opposition politicians had been muzzled. The vote was a farce and the ruthless secret police was everywhere.

No wonder then that when the revolt came it exploded into a frenzy of excesses. The festa rapidly turned into an unprecedented spectacle more lavish than the Rio carnival, with the world flocking to watch.

But the transformation of 1 gal, although virtually bloodless, was not without high costs. The country now paying the bill for its elegant freedom celebration.

Despite adversity, few doubt the bill is worth paying. On polls published last week show, 42 percent of the population still proves of the revolution, a drop only 17 percent in the decade. Austerity is causing rising discontent.

The country is experiencing deepest depression in 10 years. The ministrations of the IMF government has ordered across-the-board spending cuts. Many firms are edging toward bankruptcy; unemployment is on the increase; numerous workers are unpaid and hungry inflation runs in double digits.

Carrying the can for all this unpleasantness is the Socialist-led government of Mario Soares which came to office last June in a coalition with the Social Democrats. During the campaign Mr. Soares warned repeatedly that the outlook was stormy and gloomy. As it turned out, even he had underestimated the enormity of the financial crisis after 10 years of mismanagement under 14 governments.

The decade of confusion was initiated by Communist-inspired nationalizations in all sectors and work-takeovers of private companies, leading the state with an enormous financial debt and swelling an already bloated public service.

Since then, in almost every area governments have slowly rolled back the exuberances of the revolution. But political instability has considerably hampered the process.

A commentator has noted, "It is unfortunate that the 10th anniversary of Portugal's revolution, which should be celebrated with pride and joy, is cloaked in hardship and distress." So severe is the position that even the planned public displays of the April 25 national holiday are to be muted because of austerity.

Contrary to the views of the revolution's critics, the roots of the difficulties go far deeper than the coup. They are directly attributable to the myopic policies of the father of the dictatorship, António Salazar. His regime, known as the *estado novo* (new state), discouraged modernization, preferred uneducated masses, ran the economy in the manner of a frugal housekeeper and used the raw materials and other wealth of the colonies to build national isolationism.

Today Portugal's agricultural and economic backwardness, its failure to adapt to the oil price shocks of the '70s and the absence of a wealth-producing middle class are major obstacles to development. These and the legacy of the nationalizations have kept the best economic minds occupied in search of solutions.

The optimists believe that time, international solidarity and, hopefully, the European Community will finally cure the economic malady. The Portuguese rightly complain about the sacrifices, but by nature they are long-suffering and fatalistic. Democracy and decolonization, two of the three aims of the revolution, have been achieved. The third aim, development, is another matter. Successive governments have pinned their hopes for this on entry to the EC. The date is now firmly set for Jan. 1, 1986. Perhaps by the end of the decade Portugal will be able to look back and decide that the difficulties of transition to democracy were worth it after all.

International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Two Foreign Laureates

Your "People" column of March 27 stated that Ben Kingsley was the only foreigner to receive India's Padma Shri Award. Professor Maria Renee Cura of Argentina, who has done much to promote India's culture and image abroad, received the award on the same occasion.

GIRISH DHUME,  
New Delhi.

### Not So Diverse Airports

Regarding "Europe's Diverse Airports" (Weekend, April 13):

To talk of the "stuffy formalism of Madrid . . . where police meticulously stamp each passport" as recalling the country's "tightly regulated fascist past" is to use a lazy cliché. The whole operation doesn't usually take more than six or seven seconds, and the Spanish police don't ask what business brings you to the country or how long you plan to stay.

Paul Lewis admits that "nowhere in Europe is an arriving passenger ordered to stand behind a white line painted on the floor until it is his turn to approach the passport control desk, as foreign visitors are at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York." But he fails to mention that, after waiting often for a sizable fraction of the flying time from your point of origin, you are in for a little chat with a United States immigration officer, who will ask you more than one question, will go over most of the pages of your passport and will busy himself filling out slips, stamping and making sure that your name is not in his big black book. This processing does not remind me of a "tightly regulated fascist past" but rather makes me experience a tightly overregulated American present.

As for the rest of Europe, if you deplane in Amsterdam you will also have your passport stamped (with the same efficiency as in Madrid) and if

you disembark in London you will have your passport not less meticulously stamped, plus a friendly little chat with the British immigration officer — a much shorter chat than in New York, but at any rate longer than in the capital of Spain, and we are supposed to be great chaters.

A. TORRENTS DELS PRATS,  
Geneva.

### Doctors and Despotism

And so 98 governments, says an Amnesty International study just out, condone or inflict torture. However, something can be done.

Take Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea, who was widely known to be a barbarian. A heart case, he went to the United States for treatment and died there last month. But what if the Cleveland cardiologists had cured him? By treating him they risked sending him back to Guinea, there to go on imprisoning real or suspected opponents without trial, and/or murdering them at one blow or slowly.

Are doctors duty-bound to minister to everyone and anyone? They could reply, when summoned, "Sorry, otherwise engaged." The Hippocratic oath does not rule that out.

Do doctors not have a duty to abstain from bringing back to health those who have spectacularly shown themselves to be enemies of mankind? Hitler, Stalin, Beria, Eichmann, Himmler, Rafael Trujillo, Sergio Fleury, Somoza, d'Aubuisson, Idi Amin, Anton Pavlovic, Francisco Macias Nguema and Pol Pot come to mind. There are hundreds more.

No doctor would want to rule on borderline cases, but Amnesty International could supply up-to-date lists of state-employed murderers and torturers and their masters to an international medical ethics committee. One result would be to help focus world attention on human rights.

JOHN COLEMAN-HOLMES,  
Paris.

## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	765,432	28.90	28.20	28.50	+0.30
Boeing	654,321	110.00	108.50	109.00	+0.50
Johnson & Johnson	543,210	65.00	64.00	64.50	+0.50
Merck	432,109	45.00	44.00	44.25	+0.25
Amgen	321,098	35.00	34.00	34.50	+0.50
Novartis	210,987	25.00	24.00	24.25	+0.25
Roche	109,876	15.00	14.00	14.25	+0.25

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.
Indus	1184.76	1178.40	1180.00	+1.50	+0.13
Transp.	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
Unif.	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
Comp.	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25	+0.55

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.
NYSE	1184.76	1178.40	1180.00	+1.50	+0.13
NYSE-100	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
NYSE-200	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
NYSE-300	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20

Monday's NYSE Closing					
Vol.	4 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
NYSE	1184.76	1178.40	1180.00	+1.50	+0.13
NYSE-100	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
NYSE-200	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
NYSE-300	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.
AMEX	1184.76	1178.40	1180.00	+1.50	+0.13
AMEX-100	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
AMEX-200	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
AMEX-300	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.	% Chg.
NASDAQ	1184.76	1178.40	1180.00	+1.50	+0.13
NASDAQ-100	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
NASDAQ-200	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20
NASDAQ-300	125.75	124.50	125.00	+0.25	+0.20

AMEX Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out Chg.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
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Amgen	321,098	35.00	34.00	34.50	+0.50
Novartis	210,987	25.00	24.00	24.25	+0.25
Roche	109,876	15.00	14.00	14.25	+0.25

## N.Y. Stock Prices Off Broadly

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were broadly lower in sluggish trading Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 3 points at the outset after gaining 1.57 Thursday, was down 8.58 to 1,149.50 shortly before the NYSE closed. The Dow gained 7.95 overall in last week's four sessions. The market was closed Friday.

Declines led advances 2 to 1. Turnover was about 75.1 million shares compared with 75.7 million Thursday.

Analysts said the slow trading indicated that many investors were taking an extended Easter vacation. There was little in the news to influence the overall market.

There is a tremendous amount of pessimism on Wall Street. Various reports said negative indicators of investment adviser sentiment are at their highest level since September 1982, just when the bull market was revving up.

The number of shares sold short on the NYSE last month — borrowed shares sold in expectation of a market decline — rose to 202.5 million in the past month.

Experts said the ratio of the number of shares sold short compared with total daily volume is 2.37, which Barron's magazine called the highest level since 1938. The market was dobered that year.

This is a positive sign for the market, as those shares will have to be replaced and that will theoretically keep prices falling too much.

Cooperation was sharply higher as one of the

most active NYSE-listed issues. Nestlé SA has offered to buy the company for \$25 a share.

Carter Hawley Hale was active and higher. Carter reiterated its claim that Limited Inc.'s \$1.1-billion takeover bid was too low. Limited said it would proceed with the offer.

ITT Corp., which reported first-quarter earnings of 52 cents a share against 52 cents a year ago, was lower in active trading.

Indiana Standard, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$2.03 a share compared with \$1.36 a year ago, was lower.

Public Service of New Hampshire was sharply lower. The utility omitted payment of dividends last week after suspending work on the Seabrook nuclear plant. Long Island Lighting Co. won support.

Chubb Corp. plunged after the company reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.05 a share compared with \$2 a year ago.

Texas Instruments attracted attention. Some analysts increased their earnings estimates for the year for after TI reported first-quarter earnings of \$3.32 a share against 30 cents a year ago.

Digital Equipment Corp., which introduced a multiuser minicomputer, was in the spotlight. DEC reported fiscal third-quarter earnings of \$1.77 a share, up from \$1.40 a year ago.

Union Carbide, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.51 a share compared with 69 cents a year ago, was higher at one point.

Triton Energy, which last week posted fiscal third-quarter earnings of 34 cents a share against 5 cents a year ago, was sharply higher. It gained 14 Thursday.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out Chg.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
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Novartis	210,987	25.00	24.00	24.25	+0.25
Roche	109,876	15.00	14.00	14.25	+0.25

## Asian Development Bank May Face Problems at Its Meeting This Week

**AMSTERDAM** — The Asian Development Bank, which so far has avoided the political and financial squabbles troubling many international financial agencies, faces several potential problems at its annual meeting here this week, officials said Monday.

Behind the scenes at the meeting Wednesday through Friday, the possibility of membership for China will be a major issue of debate, the officials said.

The bank also faces some potential funding problems, despite agreement in 1983 on a 105 percent rise in its authorized capital to about \$15.5 billion and a virtual doubling in contributions to its soft-loan unit.

The possible funding problems are related to the issue of whether the bank should begin lending to India, and if so, how it should limit such credits, said Finance Minister Onno Ruding of the Netherlands, the chairman of the bank.

The bank's governors from its 45 member countries, which include 14 regional donors from out of the Asian region, must also review whether they have done enough to encourage loan projects.

Last year, the bank made loan conditions more flexible and speeded up approval procedures. But several projects for which financing was virtually ready had to be set aside because of members' economic difficulties, while loan disbursements lag far behind the approval rate.

The bank will also have to decide whether to agree upon a special capital increase sought by

the Netherlands and some other European donor nations, officials said. This would raise the nations' voting power to match more closely what they see as their contribution.

Japan, who with the United States is one of the largest shareholders, and some other countries are reluctant to see the capital increase go ahead.

In 1983, the bank approved \$1.9 billion in loans, 9.6 percent more than in 1982. Total lending is now \$13.4 billion. But the bank wants to increase lending 20 percent this year and lead as much from 1983 to 1987 as it did in the past 15 years.

India, whose requirements have so far been met by the International Development Association, the soft-loan arm of the World Bank, has applied for Asian Development Bank loans for the first time, mainly because of a shortfall in the IDA funds due to the United States' refusal to provide as much money as expected.

"Without India borrowing from the ADB, I do not expect a funding problem," Mr. Ruding said. "With India borrowing, I do see a potential funding problem, not tomorrow, but in a few years' time."

A further problem may be to persuade industrialized donors to contribute enough to the bank's soft-loan unit, the Asian Development Fund, officials said. This is certain to face heavy demands. Special fund lending grew 29 percent to about \$700 million in 1983 while ordinary lending barely changed.

Total commitments to the fund through 1985 total about \$6.8 billion.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100 High Low Out Chg.

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	+1.00
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.50	44.75	+0.25
GE	876,543	32.10	31.50	31.75	+0.25
Westinghouse	765,432	28.90	28.20	28.50	+0.30
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Roche	109,876	15.00	14.00	14.25	+0.25

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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**Arthur Hawley Acquires 3 Million of Its Shares**

The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO—Arthur Hawley Stores Inc., fighting off a takeover bid by Limited Inc. of Columbus, Ohio, announced Monday that it had bought back 13 million shares of its common stock for \$13 million.

In addition, the Los Angeles-based retailer said in a letter to shareholders that its board had decided to buy back 18.5 million shares, the 15 million announced earlier. Carter Hawley has 15 million common shares outstanding.

Another move that would put the company in a stronger position on its loans requiring late payment of its stockholders' debt, Limited said in its takeover attempt, would amount to as much as \$10 million.

The letter, signed by Carter Hawley's chairman, Philip Hawley, approved at a special board meeting Sunday, "expressed concern that heavy debt incurred by a takeover could force it to make major portions of Carter Hawley's operations."

Arthur Hawley Stores Inc. is a subsidiary of Leslie's, said Monday that it was in plans to get rid of Carter Hawley's board in a proxy fight. The company would provide its \$30-a-share offer.

Arthur Hawley, which had sales of \$3.6 billion, operates department stores as Neimans and John Wanamaker, and Brooks.

**For Department Inquiry**  
The New York Times re-

S. Labor Department inquiry possible violations of the sharing plan for Carter Hawley employees may help determine whether Limited will succeed in taking over Carter Hawley.

The plan owns 18.5 percent of company's shares, the one big not yet committed to the takeover battle.

John Della, a Labor Department spokesman in Washington, said Monday that Carter Hawley is looking at Carter Hawley to see if there are any "problems" of the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974, would not state what the problems might be. Financials in New York said they would involve a letter dated April

15 that was sent by Bank of America to participants in the plan. In the letter, the bank, which is trustee for the plan, said it would not express an opinion on Limited's offer. But it said, "It may be impossible to avoid disclosing your decision. This is because when changes in the records of the plan are made to show whose stock was sold and whose was not, participants in the minority who do not agree to be bound by the majority will necessarily be identified."

Legal sources in New York said that the government may be questioning whether the letter involved coercive elements or whether the bank failed to recognize its fiduciary role as the plan's trustee.

The investigation is just one stumbling block Carter Hawley may have in avoiding the takeover. Carter Hawley's recent agreement to issue a million shares of new preferred stock to General Cinema is reportedly under study by the New York Stock Exchange.

The agreement would give 22 percent voting rights but with the condition that General Cinema can vote only with the majority of Carter Hawley's board. The exchange is concerned that the agreement may violate its rule that listed companies cannot sell 18 percent or more of their voting rights without shareholder approval.

(General Cinema Corp. said Monday that it had increased its credit line with its banks to \$350 million, of which \$300 million was earmarked for the purchase of Carter Hawley preferred stock. Reuters reported from Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts.)

**Dart Drug Corp. Gets Tentative Bid**  
The Associated Press  
LANDOVER, Maryland — Dart Drug Corp. has received a tentative offer from a group being formed by two Dart executives to buy its 73 retail drugstores in Washington and in Richmond, Virginia, for \$160 million.

The stores would be bought by a group headed by Alvin Towle, president of Dart's drugstore division, and Stephen J. Hansborough, a senior vice president.

Herbert H. Haft, chairman and founder of Dart Drug, said Monday that he and his son, Robert M. Haft, president of Dart, would not become part of the new group.

**Bank Reports Carrian Stake**

Reuters

HONG KONG — The total involvement of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. with the collapsed Carrian group is less than \$200 million, the bank's chairman, Michael Sandberg, said in the bank's 1983 annual report.

He said press reports had put the amount as high as \$400 million. The amount is less than half that, but he said it is not appropriate to give an exact figure. Much of the bank's involvement is secured, although he did not say by what, and provision for anticipated losses had already been made in the accounts.

The Carrian group collapsed late last year with debts estimated at \$1.8 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$744 million) after being badly hurt by a decline in Hong Kong property values.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Bio-Response Inc. received a \$550,000 order from Ciba-Geigy AG of Switzerland to produce a cellular protein from a mammalian cell line supplied by Ciba-Geigy.

Brantiff Inc. planes were 23.4 percent full in the newly restructured airline's first month of flights — fewer than half the passengers Brantiff needs to break even. "Our whole game plan was based on not coming in and slashing fares in half to generate bodies on airplanes. Doing that, we realized we would have a slower build rate in traffic," the airline's president, William D. Slattery, said in Dallas.

Convergent Technologies Inc. filed for a proposed public offering of \$60 million of debentures due in 2004, expecting the offering to be made in late April. Lead underwriters are L.F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin, Hambrecht & Quist Inc., Cable, Howse & Ragen; and Robertson, Colman & Stephens.

Digital Equipment Corp. introduced a multiuser small-business computer system called the Micro/PDP-11 Team Computer that can support eight users at a time. DEC also offered the first business management package for the Team Computer, the Digital Accounting System. The company said the Team system costs less than \$20,000, including 512 kilobytes of internal memory, two VT200 ter-

**Sears First-Quarter Profit Rose 34%**

United Press International

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported Monday that its earnings for the first quarter of 1984 rose 34 percent from a year earlier.

Sears reported consolidated net income of \$213.8 million, or 60 cents a share, for the quarter. Net in the first quarter of 1983 was \$159.5 million, or 45 cents a share, the company said.

Revenue for the quarter was \$8.37 billion, up 12 percent from \$7.49 billion a year earlier, the giant retailer said.

Sears' chairman, Edward R. Telling, attributed most of the gain to improved revenue and margins and continued expense control in the company's merchandise group. That group reported earnings of \$81.6 million for the quarter, compared with \$71.1 million a year ago. First-quarter revenue rose 9.8 percent to \$5.45 billion, from \$4.97 billion in first quarter 1983, Sears said.

The company's Allstate insur-

ance group reported earnings of \$143.5 million and revenue of \$2.17 billion, compared with 1983 first-quarter profit of \$135.7 million and revenue of \$1.93 billion.

The Dean Witter financial services group had earnings of \$1.5 million, compared with \$39.2 million for the first quarter of 1983. Its revenue was \$377.4 million, up 14.4 percent from the \$304.8 million recorded a year earlier, the statement said.

The Coldwell Banker real estate group reported \$24.5 million in earnings, compared with \$2.6 million in the first quarter of 1983, he said in the statement.

While Sears World Trade Inc. reported a loss of \$4.2 million on revenue of \$40.7 million for the quarter.

During the first quarter of 1983, Sears World Trade registered a loss of \$1.2 million on revenue of \$4.3 million because of start-up costs, the statement said.

Mr. Telling said the outlook was favorable for Sears' financial performance the rest of this year.

As the U.S. economy continues to grow "at a more sustainable pace, underlying trends for consumers are highly encouraging," he said in the statement.

**Company Earnings**

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

France			Chubb			9 Months			1984			1983		
BSN			1st Quarter			Revenue			1984			1983		
Year	1983	1982	Year	1983	1982	Year	1983	1982	Year	1983	1982	Year	1983	1982
Revenue	24,700	21,700	Revenue	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200	Revenue	1,200	1,200
Profits	1,710	1,710	Profits	1,710	1,710	Profits	1,710	1,710	Profits	1,710	1,710	Profits	1,710	1,710

Thailand			Commonwealth Ed.			Homestead Min.		
Thai Farmers Bk			1st Quarter			1st Quarter		
1st Quarter	1983	1982	1st Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983
Revenue	1983	1982	Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983
Profits	1983	1982	Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983

United States			Cooper Ind.			Hughes Tool		
Allegheny Int'l			1st Quarter			1st Quarter		
1st Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983
Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983
Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983

Brazil			Digital Equip.			Kansas Pwr L.		
1st Quarter			3rd Quarter			1st Quarter		
1st Quarter	1984	1983	3rd Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983
Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983
Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983

Austria			Eaton			Kimberly-Clark		
1st Quarter			1st Quarter			1st Quarter		
1st Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983
Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983
Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983

Ashland Oil			Florida Pwr L.			Lubrizol		
2nd Quarter			1st Quarter			1st Quarter		
2nd Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983
Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983
Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983

Harris			McDonald's		
3rd Quarter			1st Quarter		
3rd Quarter	1984	1983	1st Quarter	1984	1983
Revenue	1984	1983	Revenue	1984	1983
Profits	1984	1983	Profits	1984	1983



## Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

April 23

Monday's  
AMEX  
ClosingVol. 4 p.m. 572,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 6,377,450Tables include the nationwide prices  
up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low 3pm Chg

Div. Yld. P/E High Low High Low Chg

12 Month High Low 3pm Chg

Div. Yld. P/E High Low High Low Chg

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Venezuela to Request  
Debt-Freeze Extension

Reuters

CARACAS — Venezuela's debt negotiator, Carlos Guillermo Rangel, was quoted Monday as saying he would fly to New York on Monday or Tuesday to request another extension on the freeze of Venezuela's foreign debt principal payments.

In an interview with the Caracas newspaper El Nacional, Mr. Rangel said the basis to carry out the renegotiation of \$14.2 billion of the country's \$27-billion public-sector foreign debt would be determined in the next three months. He said it would include the government's effort to get the public sector up to date on its interest payments and the economic adjustment plan of the government.

Tokyo Court Declares  
Aiden Co. Bankrupt

Reuters

TOKYO — The Tokyo Stock Exchange said Monday that it would stop listing Aiden Co. on Tuesday after the Tokyo District Court declared Aiden bankrupt. Aiden, a medium-sized lighting and audio equipment company, applied to the court for liquidation after failing to pay bills for 150 million yen (\$666,500).

Tokyo Commerce and Industry Research Co., which charts Japanese business failures, said Aiden had debts of about 9 billion yen. It is capitalized at 2.1 billion yen and reported a loss of 283 million yen for the year ended Nov. 30 on sales of 8.13 billion yen, wider than the loss of 245 million on sales of 8.73 billion a year earlier.

35%

of resident continental Europeans listed in the International Who's Who are regular readers of the International Herald Tribune.

A recent survey shows that resident continental Europeans listed in the International Who's Who trust newspapers - two to one - over magazines, radio or television. Moreover, 35% of them read the International Herald Tribune... that's more than read any other publication in the English language.

Important people trust the Trib.

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## ports, Investment Moving West Europe out of Doldrums

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service  
IS — Evidence is accumulating that Western Europe's economy is performing better than analysts expected.

The word "Europessimism" entered economic parlance, shorthand for Europe's poor prospects, continuing high unemployment, and the feeling that the continent is condemned to stagnation by technological backwardness and a lack of economic flexibility.

Recently, Sylvia Ostry, former chief economist at the International Monetary Fund and Development and Canadian deputy minister of economics and trade, wrote in the *Affairs* magazine that European economic prospects were "by structural rigidities" general climate of uncertainty and lack of confidence or "ring bullism."

employment is still high and the emerging high-technology companies remain in fear of U.S. and Japanese competition. However, growth and investment are turning up and strengthening.

Lennepe, the OECD's secretary general, told a meeting of finance ministers at the International Monetary Fund in Washington that the recovery in the whole world economy had "broadened and quickened" since his organization published its last forecasts in December.

And while Mr. van Lennepe argued that the rapid growth in the United States owed much to a huge federal budget deficit, he stressed that in Western Europe and Japan, where fiscal policy was uniformly tight, the "main thrust of the recovery has come from the private sector."

"There has been some reassessment by the markets of Europe's political and economic prospects," Rimmer de Vries, Morgan Guaranty Trust's chief economist, writes in the latest edition of the bank's monthly publication, *World Financial Markets*. He cites "sustained economic growth" in West Germany and Britain and the prospect of expanding export sales.

"We were always optimistic, but now everyone else is following us," says Hans J. Mast, the Swiss Credit Bank's Zurich-based chief economist.

The pace of Europe's upswing is still tortoise-like compared with the

performance of the U.S. and Japanese economies. But most economists expect the gap to narrow markedly next year as the U.S. economy slows while the European economies keep on growing. And if slower growth in the United States leads to lower interest rates and a weaker dollar, Europe's recovery should strengthen further.

"A weaker dollar could accelerate the upswing," says J. Paul Horne, European analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Last October both the OECD and the European Community's Commission thought that European economies would grow by 1.5 percent on average this year, compared with 0.8 percent in 1983 and 0.6 percent the year before. Now both organizations see Europe accelerating to at least 2 percent growth this year with the improving trend carrying through into 1985, while the U.S. economy should slow down after the summer.

While the gross national product of the United States grew at an 8.3 percent annual rate in the first quarter, the Reagan administration has forecast a growth rate of 4.5 percent for the year as a whole.

West Germany is expected to

lead; its five leading economic research institutes now predict at least 3 percent "self-sustaining growth" this year, which should put 200,000 unemployed people back to work. This compares with an OECD forecast of only 2 percent last December. Other private forecasters are even more optimistic, with Mr. Mast predicting 3.5 percent this year and 4.2 percent next year.

Britain is in second place. The consensus of private forecasts now favors a 3-percent growth this year, against the OECD's 2.25-percent forecast at Christmas. Even France, still in the grips of an austerity program, now expects 1 percent growth instead of stagnation.

What particularly heartens European economic commentators are signs that this strengthening recovery is based increasingly on rising exports and industrial investment and shows little sign yet of reigniting inflation. At Christmas the EC Commission thought that the external payments of the member countries would be roughly in balance this year. Now it sees an \$8-billion surplus as a result of stronger-than-expected foreign sales.

Meanwhile, as in the United States, a recovery based initially on

rising personal consumption, as falling inflation left more cash in everyone's pockets, is starting to feed through into new industrial investment.

Fixed capital formation fell 0.9 percent last year in EC countries but is expected to rise 2.2 percent in 1984. In West Germany industrial investment is now forecast to increase by 6.25 percent this year, compared with 3 percent last year and a fall of 5.4 percent in 1982.

France expects a striking 11-percent rise after last year's 3.5-percent decline. In Britain investment should be up 4 percent, compared with 1.75 percent in 1983. Italy also expects a rise of about 3 percent after declines in the two previous years.

The EC Commission's industrial confidence index, which turned upward early last year, is now rising strongly. For the first time in three years, more European business executives are planning to increase output rather than reduce it.

Stronger growth has not yet had much effect on unemployment, which remains high everywhere. But this high unemployment is helping dissolve one of the most serious "structural rigidities" that Mrs. Ostry complained of in her *Foreign Affairs* article by weaken-

ing the inflationary stranglehold that Europe's trade unions have traditionally exerted over wages. Wage increases in manufacturing industries, up 13.9 percent a year on average between 1972 and 1981, slowed to 8.2 percent last year and are projected to rise only 7 percent in 1984. This shifts the extra profits to the companies to use for new investment.

European policymakers are also more conscious than ever of other "rigidities" hindering economic progress. Every politician and government official now knows that Europe is the only area of the world that has failed to create any new jobs since 1973, with employment actually falling by 3 million while in the United States 15 million new jobs have been created.

Michael Emerson, chief economist of the EC Commission, speaks of a "consensus of consensus" in favor of making European economies more flexible and creative. Steps to accomplish this include freeing business from government red tape and making a reality of the EC commitment to free trade so that European companies can enjoy the economies of scale a single market of more than 310 million consumers should offer.

## Guinea's New Leaders Seek to Learn and Use Western Economic Ways

by Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

IAKRY, Guinea — Guinea's new military ruler, Colonel Conté, was asked recently what he thought his nation was like a quarter of a century after he took power. He replied: "Guinea will be very rich."

An ambition may not be the path that Colonel Conté intends to take to it, for Africa. While other regimes — in Ghana or Volta, for example — look promising to cure economic ills, Guinea is looking at "imperialist exploitation" and mobilizing the masses, v government in Guinea is using a heavy dose of private law, individual initiative and investment.

After 26 years, Guinea was led by Ahmed Sékou Touré, a revolutionary who became legendary in Africa in 1958 when he rejected France's offer of independence. Mr. Touré died in 1982, and Mr. Conté took power.

prefer poverty in liberty to riches in slavery," The French pulled out in a hurry, taking everything they could carry and destroying much of what they could not.

The fledgling nation was desperately in need of aid, and the Soviet bloc was quick to offer it.

After a few years, however, Mr. Touré became disenchanted with the level and the effectiveness of the Soviet effort. Relations cooled, though the Soviet mission to Guinea remains the largest foreign presence in the country and many of the colonels and captains heading the new regime attended Soviet universities.

During his years in power, Mr. Touré attempted — in fits and starts, and with little success — to construct a socialist Guinea, complete with centralized planning, nationalized industries and collectivized agriculture. He never tired of denouncing European and U.S. imperialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and capitalism.

During those same years, however, he also courted the good will and assistance of Western governments and such prominent capitalists as David Rockefeller. And

95 percent of the country's hard currency earnings were derived from U.S. and French ventures in bauxite mining and aluminum production. (The revenue from a Soviet-run bauxite mine has largely been used to pay off the account for Soviet arms supplies.)

By the time Mr. Touré died in a U.S. hospital late last month during heart surgery, there were many who, remembering his comment to De Gaulle in 1958, questioned whether Guinea had indeed had liberty. Its poverty, however, was beyond dispute. Guinea's public foreign debt is estimated at \$1.5 billion and its per-capita income is less than \$300 a year.

Nevertheless, as Ambassador James D. Rosenthal of the United States put it, "This country really has potential." Within its borders are about a third of the world's high-grade bauxite, as well as reserves of gold, diamonds, iron ore and manganese.

Most of West Africa's great rivers find their source in Guinea's mountains, and the drought that has afflicted so much of the African landscape has touched little of Guinea's fertile farm and pasture

lands. Its Atlantic are rich with marine life.

But economists and business people in Guinea caution that developing the country's potential will not be easy. For one thing, a quarter of a century of economic stagnation has left its mark. Guinea has little infrastructure — the entire country has only 652 miles (1,056 kilometers) of paved roads, for example — and largely lacks investment capital and skilled personnel.

The new military leaders, who took over before the ruling party could appoint a successor to Mr. Touré, evidently have a lot to learn about the economic philosophy they say they want to adopt; after the coup, representatives of the military committee showed up at several Western embassies asking for books on Western economic and political systems.

The government still has much to do to make the economic environment more habitable for foreign businesses and local entrepreneurs. Western economists recommend that controlled prices, particularly on agricultural products, be allowed to rise to market levels, and that



Guinea's nonconvertible and extravagantly overvalued currency be overhauled.

A few small changes have already been undertaken. Under the old regime, the government reserved the right to check all bank accounts and there was a strict limit on cash withdrawals. A new law gives bank customers the right to privacy and to take out as much of their money as they wish. And in a



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## 3. Recovery Grows Earnings

continued from Page 9)  
few underwritings coming to market have also hurt securities profits, he said.

Products and Lumber  
Companies that produce paper products continued to report profit increases, while producers reported more gains. Scott Paper Co., Weyerhaeuser Co., and Louisiana-Pacific reported substantial gains. Sales have been going so well at many companies that they are filling orders. The strength of the recovery, C. Bowen Smith, an analyst at Mon Brothers Inc. So many uses for paper and paper products, he said, that when business, paper business is right.

ever, revenues from lumber kept pace. Pops & Tait set income was flat and Louisiana-Pacific revenues a lumber and plywood segment disappointing. Mr. Gough said since orders are often in advance, the recent in housing starts was reflected in better profits in the quarter of 1983, rather than a quarter.

Metals  
Turnaround in the aluminum industry accelerated this quarter, yet continued its decline. Changes from loss to profit minimum Co. of America, Aluminum Co. of Canada, Reynolds Metals Co., "reflect a high level of volume, significant improvement in price, and control over costs, the consequence of staff reductions," said Mr. Anker, a First Boston analyst.

steel companies, on the hand, continued to report Republic Steel Corp.'s loss; Kaiser Steel Corp. reported a substantial loss because of slowed steel-making operations.

Mr. Anker said that he believes the quarter might be "the last news" for the steel industry. He noted a profit of \$2 million last year, and Mr. Anker expected U.S. Steel Corp.'s to be better. After "two years," he said, competitive "clearly taken a lot of out of this business."

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## DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

April 1984: Vol. 13, No. 4

### Japan's economy on recovery path led by exports and business investment

On March 2, the yen's exchange rate against the dollar shot up from 233 to 228 in thin trading on the New York foreign exchange market, and the following week, the yen soared past 230 in the Tokyo market, too.

The yen's somewhat abrupt strengthening took place in the absence of changes in fundamental factors dictating the alignment of the two currencies, such as interest rate differentials. But there was a background that made the development look possible at any moment. That was the continuous rise of the German mark against the dollar, in contrast with the stabilized position of the yen against the U.S. currency, namely between 233 and 235.

After hitting bottom on January 9, the mark kept steadily strengthening against the dollar and, by March 1, the day before the yen's sudden rise, it had firmed up by 9.7 percent from the low point of January 9. This translated into a decline of 8.7 percent in the yen's value against the mark, from ¥82.17 to ¥90.04. It was natural, therefore, that buying force turned to the yen, which looked relatively undervalued, when the mark's rise had run its course. If it is assumed that the yen is to rise to its rate vis-à-vis the mark on January 9 and the mark's rate to the dollar is fixed at the level of March 1, the yen's theoretical rate to the dollar would be 213.

If the yen's strengthening is in the neighborhood of 220 for the time being, the Japanese economy will benefit from a resultant further stabilization of prices and improvement of corporate profits. It also will provide greater leeway for the use of the monetary policy to stimulate business. Meanwhile, the impact on exports will be relatively slight if the yen does not strengthen past the level of 220.

Various economic indicators announced successively toward the end of January through

early February clarified the shape of the economy in 1983 in statistical terms.

First of all, mining and manufacturing production rose 3.6 percent, demonstrating that 1983 was "a year of recovery" because the performance compared with an increase of 1.0 percent in 1982 and 0.3 percent in 1981. Production in January of 1983 was 1.5 percent lower than a year earlier, but it overtook the year-earlier level in March and came 9.6 percent ahead of the year-earlier level in December.

This movement served as an illustration that gains in production accelerated as the year went on. Recovery of production was accompanied by a decline in the producers' finished products inventory ratio index (the 1980 average as 100) from 103.9 in January to 92.9 in December. The operating rate index, in the meantime, rose from 92.1 to 99.2 during the same period. Overturn in the manufacturing industry was 9.2 percent lower than a year earlier in January but came out 15.5 percent ahead in December.

Expansion of production was led by exports, which increased 8.7 percent in volume. Imports also started to pick up after September and reached a level 7.5 percent higher than a year earlier in December. For the year as a whole, however, imports gained a modest 1.2 percent. A rapid expansion of exports and a contrasting slow increase in imports left a surplus of \$31.6 billion in the trade account and \$21 billion in the current account, both records.

Domestic demand lagged behind exports in recovery. Inflation-adjusted household consumption expenditures increased by a mere 0.6 percent, which compared with the 3.7 percent increase for the preceding year. Housing starts also fared poorly, declining 0.8 percent to 1,136,000.

Stagnant consumption and housing were basically attributable to a slow increase—1.3 percent—in in-

comes at wage earners' households (in 1982, they advanced by 4.3 percent).

Recovery in the corporate sector came somewhat earlier than that in the household sector. Capital investment decreased 2.8 percent from a year earlier in the first quarter of 1983, but rose by 4.8 percent in the fourth quarter. Orders for machinery (private) exclusive of orders for ships and those placed by electric utilities increased 1.1 percent, a reversal from a 3.8 percent drop in 1982.

In the meantime, prices exhibited unprecedented stability. Wholesale prices were off 2.2 percent, the first drop in five years, on account of the cut of crude oil prices and the influence of the correction of the yen's weakness. Consumer prices advanced 1.9 percent, the smallest in 24 years.

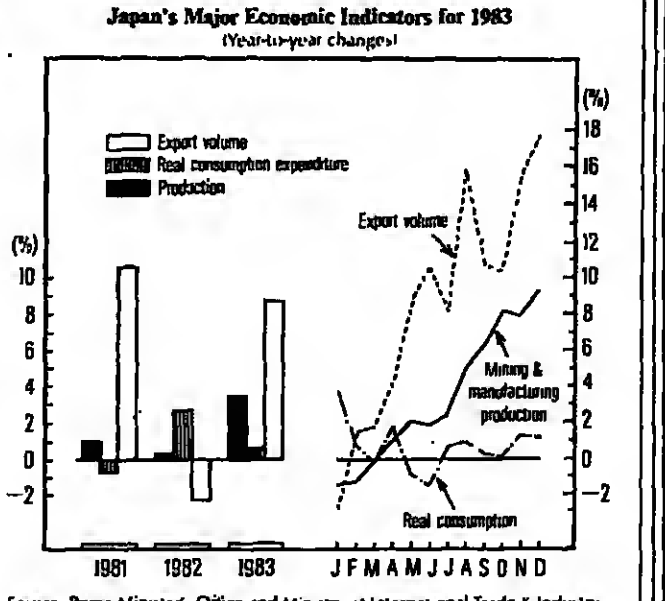
Production maintains upward

These trends in the economy have been maintained into 1984. Seasonally adjusted production increased 0.7 percent from the preceding month in January. Compared with the year-earlier level, it rose 10.0 percent, the first two-digit increase in about four years. In addition to strong production of capital goods due to booming exports and recovery of capital investment, producers' goods and consumer durables are also picking up. By contrast, weakness of personal consumption, housing and public works investment is keeping production of non-durable consumer goods and construction materials sluggish at best.

Production as a whole is expected to maintain its current upturn in the months ahead.

Exports dependent on U.S.

Exports continue to boom. The seasonally adjusted customs statistics for January recorded an increase of 3.9 percent in dollar value and 3.7 percent in volume from the preceding month. Compared with the year-earlier level, the increase was 10.6 percent and



Source: Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of International Trade & Industry

11.5 percent, respectively.

By market, exports to the United States rose particularly sharply, 34.8 percent in dollar value over a year ago. The country accounted for 30.8 percent of the increase in Japan's exports during the month, up from the comparable percentage of 30.1 percent for 1983.

By commodity, office equipment, semiconductors and other electronics products and videotape recorders increased sharply following the same trend as last year.

Still sluggish personal demand

In domestic demand, personal consumption showed some signs of recovery in January. For one thing, the year-to-date gain of the monthly average of the outstanding balance of the Bank of Japan notes issued broadened from 3.6 percent in November to 3.8 percent in December and to 3.9 percent in January. Likewise, growth of sales at large-scale retail outlets supercenters and department stores accelerated from an increase of 3.1 percent in December to 4.7 percent in January, but this is considered to have reflected a temporary rise in sales of heating equipment and clothing in the midst of heavy snowfall and exceptionally cold weather.

Consumption still lacks convincing vigor, and a change in the trend, if any, is expected to come after the spring wage settlements, which are bound to

have significant bearings on the level of consumption in the months ahead.

Housing also continues to be generally depressed. After temporarily recording a year-to-year increase of 6.9 percent in December, housing starts dipped again in January, by 11.7 percent.

By contrast, plant and equipment expenditures appear to be steadily strengthening. Shipment of capital goods in January showed a strong gain of 2.2 percent after seasonal adjustment from the preceding month, while the Economic Planning Agency's survey of corporate capital investment indicated in December 1983 revealed that capital spending planned for the first three months of this year exceeds the preceding quarter's level in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors.

The Bank of Japan's short-term business outlook survey also noted widespread moves among smaller enterprises to revise capital investment programs upward. A rise of operating rates and improvement of corporate profits are also likely to add to the gain in capital investment in the future.

With consumer demand unlikely to make any quick recovery and help from government spending almost ruled out, business recovery for the time being will be led by expanding exports and recovering business investment.

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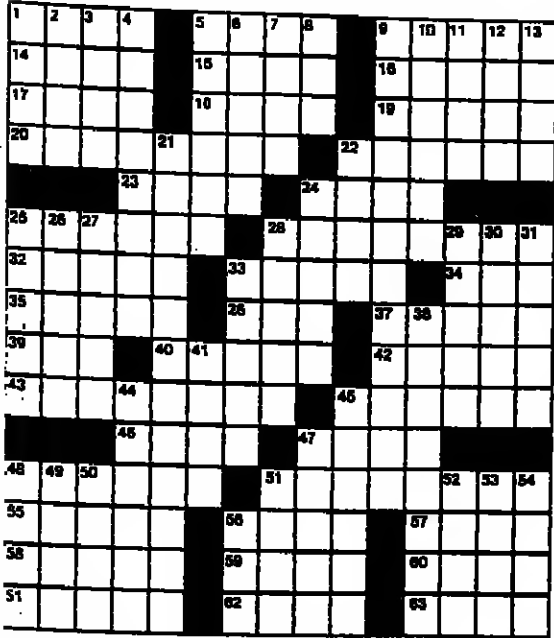
DKB DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK Tokyo, Japan

The next DKB monthly report will appear May 24.

FOLLOW THE AMERICAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN DAY AFTER DAY IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

THE CANDIDATES THE PARTIES THE ISSUES





**ACROSS**

1 Walk through mud  
2 A.L. batting  
3 Enjoying a four-poster  
4 Kind of beam or light  
5 African fetish  
6 Snug as—  
7 Harbor  
8 Work hard  
9 Type of window  
10 Gaped  
11 Fancy dresser  
12 Grimace  
13 On land  
14 Appeared  
15 Hot in Haiti  
16 Less civil  
17 Shipper's dir.  
18 Writer Bret  
19 Harlem room  
20 Reason out  
21 Middle of a palindrome  
22 Napoleon  
23 Actor Navarro  
24 Paste-on picture  
25 Cut into parts  
26 Levy, as a fine  
27 Tinker, Evers, Chance  
28 Harvest  
29 Preoccupy greatly

**DOWN**

1 Nearest or next  
2 Feeble light  
3 Four  
4 Aviator Balbo  
5 On the Baltic  
6 Indians' lake  
7 Rival of 9  
8 Across  
9 Slips  
10 Part of r.h.i.  
11 Woman in W. II  
12 Swedish rock group  
13 ex machina  
14 Deafened narrowly  
15 Hinder  
16 Nary a soul  
17 Persistent army post  
18 Blue Jays' area in Can.  
19 Team for which 9 Across plays  
20 Flattened at the poles  
21 Mitt, mask, pads  
22 Donated  
23 Give off; emit  
24 Yankee artillery, once  
25 Thresh

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletsky.

**ENNIS THE MENACE**



LOTS OF THINGS ARE INVISIBLE, BUT WE DON'T NOW HOW MANY BECAUSE WE CAN'T SEE THEM.

**JUMBLE**

Interchange these four jumbles no letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**RUPOC**  
**VARAL**  
**RAWHOR**  
**BOLGEN**

Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

esday's: Jumbles VITAL MUSIC NINETY PICKLE  
Answer: Why he insisted on wearing seal belts—TO SAVE HIS KIN

**WEATHER**

THE NEW YORK TIMES

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday : Jumbles VITAL MUSIC NINETY FICKLE  
 Answer Why he insisted on wearing seat belts—  
 TO SAVE HIS KID.

# WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA		
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
London	21	7	Beijing	24	22
Paris	15	1	Tokyo	21	17
Rome	12	-4	Seoul	22	18
Madrid	12	-4	Manila	23	19
Athens	23	9	Bangkok	24	20
Amsterdam	16	2	Colombo	25	21
Brussels	23	9	Calcutta	26	22
Frankfurt	16	2	Rangoon	27	23
Hamburg	16	2	Yangon	28	24
Munich	18	4	Ulaanbaatar	29	25
Vienna	19	5	Urumqi	30	26
Zurich	19	5	Almaty	31	27
Stockholm	18	4	Novosibirsk	32	28
Copenhagen	17	3	Omsk	33	29
Berlin	17	3	Krasnoyarsk	34	30
Moscow	16	2	Irkutsk	35	31
Novosibirsk	15	1	Chita	36	32
Yekaterinburg	14	0	Verkhne-Izhevsk	37	33
Samara	13	-1	Bratsk	38	34
Perm	12	-2	Izhevsk	39	35
Sverdlovsk	11	-3	Chusovoy	40	36
Kemerovo	10	-4	Verkhne-Kamensk	41	37
Novokuznetsk	9	-5	Prokopyevsk	42	38
Kislovodsk	8	-6	Leninsk	43	39
Pyatigorsk	7	-7	Stavropol	44	40
Sochi	6	-8	Krasnodar	45	41
Yalta	5	-9	Simferopol	46	42
Sevastopol	4	-10	Yevpatoriya	47	43
Simferopol	3	-11	Feodosiya	48	44
Yevpatoriya	2	-12	Armenia	49	45
Feodosiya	1	-13	Yerevan	50	46
Armenia	0	-14	Baku	51	47
Yerevan	-1	-15	Ganja	52	48
Baku	-2	-16	Nagorno-Karabakh	53	49
Ganja	-3	-17	Stepanakavan	54	50
Nagorno-Karabakh	-4	-18	Yerevan	55	51
Stepanakavan	-5	-19	Baku	56	52
Yerevan	-6	-20	Ganja	57	53
Baku	-7	-21	Nagorno-Karabakh	58	54
Ganja	-8	-22	Stepanakavan	59	55
Nagorno-Karabakh	-9	-23	Yerevan	60	56
Stepanakavan	-10	-24	Baku	61	57
Yerevan	-11	-25	Ganja	62	58
Baku	-12	-26	Nagorno-Karabakh	63	59
Ganja	-13	-27	Stepanakavan	64	60
Nagorno-Karabakh	-14	-28	Yerevan	65	61
Stepanakavan	-15	-29	Baku	66	62
Yerevan	-16	-30	Ganja	67	63
Baku	-17	-31	Nagorno-Karabakh	68	64
Ganja	-18	-32	Stepanakavan	69	65
Nagorno-Karabakh	-19	-33	Yerevan	70	66
Stepanakavan	-20	-34	Baku	71	67
Yerevan	-21	-35	Ganja	72	68
Baku	-22	-36	Nagorno-Karabakh	73	69
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Ganja	-53	-67	Stepanakavan		
Nagorno-Karabakh	-54	-68	Yerevan		
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Yerevan	-56	-70	Ganja		
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Yerevan	-61	-75	Ganja		
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Ganja	-63	-77	Stepanakavan		
Nagorno-Karabakh	-64	-78	Yerevan		
Stepanakavan	-65	-79	Baku		
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Yerevan	-71	-85	Ganja		
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Ganja	-73	-87	Stepanakavan		
Nagorno-Karabakh	-74	-88	Yerevan		
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Yerevan	-76	-90	Ganja		
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Yerevan	-86	-100	Ganja		
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Yerevan	-91	-105	Ganja		
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Ganja	-93	-107	Stepanakavan		
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Stepanakavan	-95	-109	Baku		
Yerevan	-96	-110	Ganja		
Baku	-97	-111	Nagorno-Karabakh		
Ganja	-98	-112	Stepanakavan		
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Yerevan	-121	-135	Ganja		
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Yerevan	-126	-140	Ganja		
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Nagorno-Karabakh	-134	-148	Yerevan		
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Stepanakavan	-155	-169	Baku		
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Stepanakavan	-185	-199	Baku		
Yerevan	-186	-200	Ganja		
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Nagorno-Karabakh	-189	-203	Yerevan		
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Yerevan	-191	-205	Ganja		
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Nagorno-Karabakh	-199	-213	Yerevan		
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Yerevan	-206	-220	Ganja		
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Yerevan	-226	-240	Ganja		
Baku	-227	-241	Nagorno-Karabakh		
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